Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 64 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
18th March ..	Khyber ..	8046
21st " ..	Bremen ..	11540 extra
20th " ..	Devanha ..	8092
27th " ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
10th " ..	Kalyan ..	8937
17th " ..	Manora ..	7888
24th " ..	Khiva† ..	947
1st May ..	Sardhala ..	6580

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

†The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
11th March ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct.
13th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa; noon.
13th " ..	Lightning ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
15th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath. Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	..	5185	14th Mar.	18th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar.
Totomi Maru S. Akiyoshi		3356	28th Mar.	8th April

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Allice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 465,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai zumi	29th Feb.	15th Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru.	S Ishiyama	11h Mar.	2rd "	"
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	5th Apl.	"
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	15th Mar.	26th Mar	"
Kasado Maru	S Kawada	23rd Mar.	1th Apl	"
Kofuku Maru	N, Wakatao.	5th April	6th April	"
Saigon Maru	S ondo	16th Apl.	22nd Apl.	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 580.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jalaj"
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on applica-

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Governments of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 13 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.

MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCB CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarocpchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretar,

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	..	..	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	..	..	at "	15	0 0 "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats			at "	20	0 0 "
Tameshanta Hats	..	at Rs.	10 & "	12	8 0 "

AHMED ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and uperiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the

Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 112

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East.

To-day, & To-morrow at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Wed. Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p.m.

William Farnum
In a
FOX Special Super de Luxe photoplay

"When a Man sees Red."

Founded on Larry Evans' story "The Painted Lady"

Luther Smith returns home to learn that his sister is dead, the victim of a man's lust. He vows to bring the man to justice. After a series of adventures Smith corners the man and kills him.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Price: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

ONE WEEK ONLY
STARTING
WEDNESDAY MARCH, 17TH,

Third FANTASTICS

No. 1 Programme
Wednesday & Thursday.
No. 2 Programme
Friday & Saturday.
No. 3 Programme
Monday & Tuesday.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
by the Middle of April

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA Coy.
83 ARTISTES
REPERTOIRE OF MORE THAN 40 OPERAS.
Opera Coy's own Orchestra
BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.
AT ENHANCED PRICES
FROM Rs. 10/- DOWNWARDS.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Event of the Season
Commencing Saturday 20th March
Commencing Saturday 20th March
at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

Saturday March, 20th at 9-30 p.m.
Matinee Sunday 21st March, at 5-30 p.m.

"Nothing but The Truth"

The record success from the Savoy Theatre.

Monday 22nd March at 9-30 p. m.
Tuesday 23rd March at 9-30 p. m.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

The Sparkling Comedy.
Booking at Rose & Co.

NOTE:—Seats Booked for the 18th and 9th March may be transferred or money refunded.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
OUR
Positive Farewell Tale
Bert Leywood
PRESENTS
Jack Waller's
Merry Musical Jingle

"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"

For the last time in India
To-Night March 15th, at 9-30 p.m.

When we shall meet again we know not, so be cheerful while you can,

Farewell to:—

JACK WALLER
CECILIA GOLD
FRED W. DENNETT
ADA SMART
WYLIE WATSON
MARDIE MUNRO
JOE BRENNAN
IDA NEWTON
CHARLIE ALBERT
LINDA BRADFORD
GREGORY IVANHOFF
HOWARD HALL
BERT LEYWOOD
EDGAR MILLARD
SIMS WALLER and
"THE PURPLE BAND"

GOODBYE! GOODBYE!! - ee
Goodbye - ee - ee - ee - ee - again
and BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP!!!.

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m plan for To-Night's attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

The Great Tale of a Man with a Pas and of Sweet Innocence!

SIR ARTHUR PINERO'S

"The Gay Lord Quex"

In 5 Reels
(A MAN OF "AFFAIRS")

A virile adaptation of the most thundering stage success of modern times.

Featuring

"Miss IRENE VANBRUGH"

Sweet Innocence

"THE GAY LORD QUEX"

STARRING

Irene Vanbrugh, Ben Webster, Donald Calthrop, Hayford Hobbs, Lilian Braithwaite, Margaret Bennerman, Lyston Lyle, Claire Pauncefort.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!

Virginia Pearson

the Velvet-Eyed Lady of the Screen in a screamingly funny dramatic farce-comedy entitled

Impossible Catherine

enty of Drama—
Plenty of Farce—
Plenty of Comedy—

Virginia Pearson

Playing a Devil-may-care, Up-to-date, "Down-with-man," "Marriage abolishing" young female of Impossible Ideas in

Impossible Catherine

A purposely impossible story, dealing with impossible situations, viz: a perfectly impossible heroine and an impossible perfect hero. That's "Impossible Catherine" in a nutshell.

COME ALONG IN TO-NIGHT
THERE HOPE'LL BE ROOM FOR YOU.

Also showing

Pathe Gazette
LUKE—"Don't Shove." COMIC
Valley of Isere (Coloured film)
Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Please note the change of Time To-day at 3-30, 6, 8, and 10 p. m.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FILM VERSION OF THE WORLD'S GREASTEST EPIC MASTERPIECE.

'MAHABHARATA'

The Colossal Epic of the **BHARATA** Nation A Poem of 90,000 Couplets Read and Known by all Hindus, The Most Artistic and Beautiful Production in the **INDIAN CINEMA WORLD** 8,000 feet in the length

Come & See

The Tale of Ancient Hindu Greatness, Might and Civilisation from Your very own Sacred Epic

"Mahabharata"

The Fatal Dice-Play Bheeni's Anger Sree-Krishna's Sleep! Yudhisthira's Abdication. The Enthronement of

Parikshet

Bhisma's Last Fight
&c. &c. &c.

The Burning of the Lac Palace Duryodhan's Wrath and Revenage.
Sree Krishna, the Divine

Bastrabaran

Kicbak Vadba
The Great War
Duryodhana-Vadha
&c. &c. &c.
"Loose at tired with trailing tresses
"come Dranpadi, weak and faint
"Stood within the Council Chamber,
"Tearful made her piteous plaint"

Produced under the Most Skilful Direction and Supervision by a large and skilful Company of Rich Scenery, Gorgeous Settings, Glorious Story.

Are You Aware

that the popular Cinema Mahal of your City, the

"WEST-END CINEMA"

(New Churney Road)

is screening this Week another astounding Fox Photo-spectacle

"Aladdin"

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

The maker of this Screen Drama has found a new light in the ancient land, and it has led him into magical parts of accomplishments.

First 5 parts—5,000 feet—this Week

Four Shows Daily, 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

"Plesae see page 16 of to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" for further details.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN DESIRING TRIP TO CAIRO.
In the Life of Women there is the quest of Cairo
For some it is Attainable.
Many never reach it does quest of Cairo bring happiness or bitterness?
There is an answer to this question in the Great Emotional Drama

"SAHARA"

Starring Louise Glaum
FAMOUS LADY OF PEACOCKS
Be sure and see
SAHARA
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA,
SANDHURST ROAD.
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous **Cinema Majestic**

Offers this week the first instalment of the
THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**
Featuring **HEDDA NOVA AND J. FRANK GLENDON**
See this Thriller full of Action—Force—Pep—Power—Punch and Suspence.
Four Shows daily—5-15. 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"The Frock Coated Man."

Who is? The Story leaves you guessing all the way. This a Tale of
MYSTERY, HUMOUR & ROMANCE.

Puzzle—Find the Count. For the Count tne puzzles is—Fined the Lady.

THE EXCELSIOR

in aid of
CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND.
Under the distinguished Patronage of their
Excellencies The Governor & Lady Lloyd.
Commencing To-morrow Tuesday & Wednesday, March 16th & 17th
AT 9-30 p. m.
TWO PLAYS
By
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

"How he Lied to Her Husband"

And

"A Man of Destiny"

PLAYED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS
Prices as Usual
Plan and Tickets at
S. ROSE & Co.

MADE FROM **PURE GRAPES.**

REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
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Can be had of all dealers:
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
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For a Clean Shave!

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—
The GEM safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL
Price, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.
V. K. RANADE,
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.
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OLD & FAMOUS
Electro-Platers
THE
Aryan Electro-Platin Works
40—42, Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
BOMBAY.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

We have received direct from Manufacturers few very big shipments of different qualities and sizes of Corks suitable for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Wine Bottlers, Brewers, Jam and Chutney Dealers, Military Water Bottle makers, and Laboratories.

amples and quotations will be forwarded ee on applications only to above-mentioned concerns.

Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla,
Merchants and Agents,
GRAND TRUNK ROAD, LAHORE.
Branch Office:—"Anarkali Street, Lahore."
Telegraphic address:—"Chawlas, Lahore."

IS THIS PEACE

BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

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on 09 April, 2017

(This Prospectus has been filed with the Rigistrar of Joint Stock Companies).

The Hind Button Factory & Metal Works, Ltd.,

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913.)

CAPITAL - = = - Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into One lakh Shares of Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 3 per share on application, Rs. 3 per share on allotment.

And the balance at such time or times as the same may be called up.

But no call shall be made for an amount exceeding Rs. 5. at a time, nor shall any call be made within three months from the next preceding call.

It is not the intention of the Directors to make any call after allotment before the need for the money actually arises, i e., before the negotiation which are in progress for the purchase of new machinery are completed and order for the same has actually been placed. The Agents, the Directors and their friends have already applied for 40,000 shares amounting to Rs. 10,00,000 and the balance is now offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS:

MORARJI ANANDJI TANA, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Ex-Dewan of Bhavnagar, Bhatwadi Girgaum, Bombay.
Director, Tata Iron and Steel Works, Ltd.
,, Tata Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd.
,, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
,, Gaekwad Oil and Chemical Co., Ltd.
,, Western India Chemical Co., Ltd.
,, Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co., Ltd.
,, Anglo-India & Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.

MAHOMED HAJI ABOO, Esq., Merchant, 101, Cutlery Market, Bombay.
President, The Cutlery and Sundry Goods Merchants' Association, Bombay.

CHATURBHUJ KARASANDAS SHROFF, Esq., Piece Goods Merchant, Moolji Jetha Market, Chowk, Bombay.

I SMAIL G. ALLANA, Esq., Merchant, (ALLANA SONS & Co.), 15, Warden Road,, Bombay.
Partner, Allana Rahimtulla & Co.
Agents and Dirrector Indo-China Mills, Ltd.
,, ,, The Birla Mills, Ltd.

JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL MEHTA, Esq., M.A., 19, Bank Street, Bombay.
Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.
Director, India Toys and Glass Manufacturing Coy., Ltd.
Director, The Bombay Co-operative Wholesale Society, Limited.

FAZULBHAI IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, 1, Hummum Street, Bombay.
Member of Municipal Corporation, Bombay.
,, Committee of Indian Chamber & Bureau.
Director of Bombay City Insurance Coy., Ltd.
,, New Steam Navigation Coy., Ltd.
,, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

DWARKADAS MOOLJI GORADIA, Esq., Merchant, 147, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay 3.
Partner, Dwarkadas Jagmohands & Co.

MADANLAL PRAGJI MISTRY, Esq., (Ex-Officio) Merchant, 147, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay 3.
Partner, Dwarkadas Jagmohandas & Co.,

BANKERS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. DHARAMSI & Co., Church-Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. DWARKADAS JAGMOHANDAS &sCo., 147, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay 3

REGISTERED OFFICE:

303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association, and primarily with the object of acquiring AS A GOING CONCERN. THE ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS and factory of the Hind Button Factory and Metal works, and of extending and enlarging the same.

PRESENT WORKS. The said works are at present manufacturing metal sheets of all descriptions, and also utensils of household use such as trays, cups, etc., buttons, medals, buckles, Badges, etc., of diverse varieties and of all metals such as gold, silver, aluminium, German-silver, brass, etc., articles of hardware of every day use such as pegs, handles, locks, padlocks, keys, clips, pins, hooks, rings, hinges, stoppers, etc. Th "emodus operaud" is that waste metal is purchased in the market at comparatively cheap rates, it is refined and turned out into sheets in the works. From the sheets house-hold utensils and larger articles are first made and the small pieces of metals which remain after the said manufacture are utilised in making hardware and buttons and other small articles mentioned above. It will thus be clear that every care is taken to make **the working economical, to putoprductive use all waste material and thus to reduce the cost of production** as much as possible.

The works also include an iron foundry and mechanical shop in which tools and plants of various description are manufactured, and also motor accessories, discs, vice, etc. It may be noted here that **most of the tools and machines at present in use have been manufactured inthe works themselves** by the present proprietors. They have already **established trade connections** with large and respectable hardware and cutlery merchants of Bombay, Burma British East Africa, Ceylon, Mesopotamia, Persian Gulf, Afganistan, etc., and the popularity and demand for their productions is so great that they are **not able to meet all the orders which are placed with them.** Articles of the value of as much as four lakhs of rupees were turned out in the works during the last year alone, and were disposed of in Bombay, and the other markets mentioned above. Demand is every day on the increase. Hence arises the necessity for extending and enlarging the works and their sphere of production.

The said works held the contract for the supply of buttons, buckles and badges to the Military Department of Government during the war, and by day and night working, carried out the contract to the **complete satisfaction of all the authorities concerned from whom they have received high encomiums.** They also satisfactorily executed the orders for various kinds and designs of medals received from the Home Rule League, Satyagraha Sabha, Influenza Relief League, Social Service League, Akhil Bharatvarsha Aurvedic Sammelan, Cotton Brokers' Association, Amreli Industrial Exhibition, Congress Volunteer Corps, Muslim League Volunteer Corps, and several other public bodies.

The said works have been **visited and inspected by several officers of Government,** including Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., the then Director of Industries and now Chief Secretary to Government as well as Rajas, Maharajas, Members, of Council and other gentlemen of lighr and leading in the commercial world, who have **all expressed great satisfaction and praise for the high quality and finish** of the various articles manufactured therein, and for the energy and perseverance by which the Proprietors have broughthis **Swadeshi enterprise** to such a high pitch of success. The Public Press has also from time to time published highly appreciative notices for these works.

NO UNDERWRITING COMMISSION HAS BEEN PAID.

The works have received appreciative medals as mentioned below for the excellence of their product.

Mysore Exhibition Silver Medal.
Gwalior ,, Silver Medal.
Amreli ,, Silver Medal.

The Proprietors of the present works Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas & Co., who have agreed to undertake the management of this Company as Agents include amongst them expert artizans and persons with practical knowledge of the markets of the world, who have had **fifteen years' experience of this line of business.** Having started this work in Bombay about five years ago on a small scale with a handful or workmen, they have by dint of energy, industry, and perseverance, gradually raised the concern to its present flourishing condition. The present works are highly profitable and yield a handsome percentage of return on the capital outlay, one visible proof of which is that beginning with a modest capital of Rs. 10,000 only, the proprietors by the gradual tackling on of the profits to Capital and by the addition of the machinery power and new lines of business have succeeded in accumulating and augmenting the capital value of the works to over 3 lakhs of Rupees this, in spite of the handicap of the insufficiency of capital and the absence of sufficient labour saving machinery, which is a guarantee that with further development the works **are sure to be highly profitable to the shareholders.** The Directors have satisfied themselves about the correctness of these facts by a special examination of the accounts of the works for the last five years.

WORKMEN'S WELFARE.

In this respect it is the desire of the Directors and the Agents to march with the progressive spirit of the age, and to make adequate provision for the welfare of their workmen in the matter ot housing, sanitation, education, etc., so as to keep them contented and happy. To this end the present Proprietors **have already set** apart from their profits a fund of Rupees 26,000 which will be made over to the Company, and it is the intention of the Directors to continue and develop this wise and humanitarian policy and to devise measures which will tend to give to the workmen an abiding and a progressive interest in the profits of the Company and to keep them attached to the works. Due provision has been made in the Articles of Association for this purpose. In this connection it may be noted that during the recent Mill and Dock strikes in Bombay, the workmen of this concern stuck to their duties, except for a couple of days when they had to stay away under compulsion.

PURCHASE OF THE WORKS.

The Company will enter into an agreement for the purchase of these works, as a going concern, with the land, buildings, fixtures, machinery, tools, plants, stock-in-trade, etc., and will have the benefit ot all subsisting contracts. The draft of the agreement has been prepared and signed for identification by Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors of the Bombay High Court, and is open to inspection at the office of the Company's Solicitors during office hours. A careful valuation has been made of the land, buildings, machinery, etc., by independent experts, and the Directors have very carefully gone through the valuation and fixed the price to be paid tothe present proprietors at Rs. 3,08,500, (inclusive of goodwill). This is exclusive of the Stock-in-trade which will be valued and paid for at the time of completion of the same. Out of this amount, Agents have agreed to accept a part in 25,000 shares of the Company and the balance will be paid in cash.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

Even at present the works have grown to such a magnitude that it is felt that the time has arrived when they should be converted into a Joint Stock Company. But with a vew to augment the usefulness of the works, to still further reduce the cost of production, and to enable them to meet the everincreasing demands for their production, it is proposed to still further develop the works by the addition of more up-to-date machinery and by under- taking some new lines of business such as :—

(1) Addition of new Rolling Mills for Sheets.
(2) Manufacture of buttons, combs, knives, penknives, umbrella, handles, lockets, toys, articles, of imitation jewellery, boxes, trunks, etc., out of nuts, shell, horn, casein, mother-of-pearl, tin-plate, etc.,
(3) Addition of a Brass Foundry and development of the existing iron foundry.
(4) Electro-plating Department.
(5) Moulding Department.
(6) Addition of Stores to existing Departments.

DEMAND.

After what has been mentioned above, it needs hardly to be said that articles of hardware and of other things which these works are at present manufacturing and which in the future they proposed to manufacture in large quantities are imported into our country on a large scale from foreign countries such as Germany, Austria, and Japan, as will be seen from the following figures of imports.

Import of Hardware (excluding cutlery and electro-plated ware into India.

	Rs.
1908-9	2,62,87,785
1909-10	2,46,45,450
1910-11	2,89,55,055
1911-12	3,12,56,670
1912-13	3,41,82,255
1913-14	3,94,81,335
1914-15	2,56,00,005
1915-16	2,38,11,030
1916-17	3,10,87,185
1917-18	2,71,54,710
1918-19	2,82,37,352
Total	32,06,98,832

Average per Year Rs 2,91,54,439.

These figures will at once make it clear **how much our country is dependent upon foreign countries** for articles of every day use. It is the principal aims of this Company to help to **prevent this large drain upon our country,** by encolraging and developing this **really Swadeshi enterprise,** and **by manufacturing and supplying home-made Swadeshi articles to the public,equal, if not superior,in quality to the foreign made articles and at compartaively cheaper rates than those.**

AGENTS.

As has been mentioned above that present proprietors are **themselves expert artizans** and are **personally fully conversant with every detail of the works, machinery and manufacture.**them To is due the credit of opening up this new Swadeshi industry to our country and the Company is fortunate in securing their services as Managing Agents on the terms and conditions set firth in the draft agreement which has been prepared and a copy of which signed for identification by Messrs. Dharmsi and Co., Solicitors of the Bombay High Court, is open for inspection at the office of the Company's solicirors during office hours.

One feature of the agreement which deserves to be specially noted and which proves the sanguineness of the Agents in the matter of the profit earning capacity of the works is that **in the event of the net profits in any particular year not being found sufficient to enable the Directors to declare a dividend of at least 7½ per cent on the ordinary paid up capital,** the **Agents agree in such year to forego and not to claim any commission** from such profits (save and except their monthly remuneration of Rs. 750.)

EXPERTS.

The Agents have already secured the services of a well trained Indian expert, who has done practical work as a chemist in the departments of iron, pig-iron, steel, metallurgy, and metal alloys, etc., in the United States Steel Corporation's Steel Factory at Gray Indian U.S.A., and who has already succeeded in making some inventions and introducing new methods in the departments of metallurgy.

ESTIMATED EARNINGS AND PROFITS.

As has been mentioned above, the present works have already been yielding a very high rate of profit. And it is but legitimate to expect that with the addition of new lines of business and further machinery the business will yield to the shareholders a very andsome return. In this connection it may be noted that the articles manufactured in the works are **mainly against supply orders already placed,** and the Agents **have secured large contracts from well established traders** for future for the purchase of their productions at profitable rates.

To take only one instance of the profit earning capacity of the works the following estimates in connection with the manufacture of metal sheets may be quoted :—

	Rs.
Price of purchase of 10 rolling Mill Machines ..	1,50,000
Furnace and engine	50,000
Working capital for raw materials and Stock of manufactured articles	1,00,000
Total ..	3,00,000

WORKING COST :—

One mill manufactures 4 cwts. of sheets daily. Cost of 4 cwts. of raw metal ,viz., Brass	Rs.	168
Labour and other charges with wastage	,,	80
		248
Sale price of 4 cwts. of sheets	Rs.	380
The difference is	Rs.	132

Thus ten mills will bring a daily profit of Rs 1,320. Making allowance for the present high prices and taking into consideration all possible contingencies and on a most conservativ estimate, even if the profits are put down at less than half the above figure, viz., Rs. 600 the annual yield comes to Rs. 1,80,000, taking the year to consist of 300 working days which means a profit of 60 per cent. on the blocks capital.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Messrs. Madanlal Pragji Mistry and Dwarkadas Moolji CGoradia are partners in th firms of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co., and as such are interested in the consideration to be paid under the foregoing agreements.

Mr. Madanlal Pragji Mistry, who is the ex-officio Director on behalf of the Agents, is the original founder of these works, and is an expert artizan and his experience and expert knowledge will be of great value to the Board.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND QUALIFICATION

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director shall be the holding of a hundred shares in the Company. The remuneration of the Directors shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 for attending each meeting as may be fixed by the Board and such further sums as the Company in general meeting may from time to time determine. The Directors will also be entitled to receive travelling expenses for attending and returning from Board Meetings.

GENERAL.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is Rs. 13,75,000 (55,000 shares).

No underwriting commission has been paid by the Company.

The Preliminary expenses are estimated to amount to not more than Rs. 10,000.

Brokerage at the rate not exceeding 8 annas per share will be paid by the Company on shares applied for and allotted on application identified as coming through brokers or Agents authorised and approved by the Company.

Applications for shares should be made on forms prescribed and sent at the Registered office of the Company at 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance will be applied towards the remaining payments. Applications with application money may also be sent to Messrs. Billimoria, Gilder and Co., Share Brokers, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render the shares liable to for feiture

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Company's Solicitors of from the office of Messrs. Billimoria, Gilder and Co, Share and Stock Brokers, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Drafts of the aforesaid agreements may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company and at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during office hours.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1920.

MURARJI A. TANA.
J. K. MEHTA.
DWARKADAS MOOLJI GORADIA.
MAHOMED HAJEE ABOO.
CHATURBHUJ KARSONDAS SHROFF.
M. P. MISTRY.
ISMAIL G. ALLANA.
F. I. RAHIMTULLA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

LOST.

LOST—One PEARL LOTTERY TICKET and Rs. 150. Write to PHIROZ MISTRY, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 9432

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—5 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS with previous Office experience starting pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay. 9251

WANTED—An Urdu knowing MUSALMAN UNDERGRADUATE for Social Work. Apply sharp stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum. 9292

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST required by European firm for secretarial work; salary according to ability. Must have experience. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9307

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.— Hind. smart TYPISTS. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials to Gajanand Bhagwandas, 4th floor 371/373 Kalbadevi. 9367

WANTED—A thorough experienced office ASSISTANT one who could carry out independent correspondence and general office work. Only experienced man need apply with testimonials to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9313

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Apply stating salary expected, with testimonials to Box No. 218 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9371

WANTED.—A Gujerati knowing UNDERGRADUATE to work as a teacher in a Local High School. Apply personally to B. S., SANZGIRI, Superintendent, New English School, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 9396

WANTED.—A DRAFTSMAN, capable of preparing designs for Woodwork, Furniture and Office fittings. Only those who can turn out neat drawings need apply to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9394

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF OFFICER for steamer one with Master's certificate preferred. Apply to: THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 9397

WANTED—An experienced MILLER who would also work or act as a Manager for a Roller Flour Mill in up-country. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 212, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 933a

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT having thorough knowledge of joi stock company's accounts. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 93a

WANTED—An experienced SHARES TRANSFER CLERK, having thorough knowledge of joint stock company's shares Apply with testimonials to Box No. 219, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9372

WANTED—One English CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, one PIECE-GOODS CANVASER, one HARDWARE CANVASER, one SUNDRIES CANVASER. Stating previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9405

WANTED—TRAFFIC CANDIDATES passed sixth standard. Allowance Rs. 24/15 per mensem while in class. Further particulars on application. Also CANDIDATES aged between 20 and 30 years for employment as CABINMEN at stations. Must be able to read, speak and write English by dictation. Candidates passed fourth standard in English are preferred. Selected candidates must be prepared to join Byculla Class at once. While under training they will receive Rs. 24-15-0 per mensem which includes temporary allowances and on appointment after passing out of class Rs. 30 plus allowances sanctioned to different stations. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 24, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, with copies of certificates stating age, personally or by letter. 9362

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS and TYPIST, commercial firm. Apply Box No. 205, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 9410

WANTED—EXPERT for Cellulord Factory. Apply Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 9411

WANTED—A boy as TYPIST. Pay Rs. 30—40. Ord. speed. See Mr. RAVAL, Esplanade High School. 9412

WANTED—Competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMAN in a firm of local Architects. Applications stating experience and salary expected should be sent to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9404

WANTED GUJERATI, English knowing experienced GODOWN-KEEPER for Bombay Weaving Mill. Apply with certificates and pay expected to Box No. 231, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9408

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One Hindu MOTOR DRIVER, knowing Motor Mechanism. Apply with certificates to Mr. DEVJI TRIKAMDAS THAKKAR, Pleader, Picket Road, Kalbadevi. 9407

WANTED—TYPISTS and ENGROSSING and COPYING CLERKS for an Attorneys' Office. Only those with experience need apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 230, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9406

WANTED by a large Automobile Firm in Bombay CLEARING CLERKS ACCOUNTS CLERKS, STORES CLERKS, AUDIT CLERKS. Apply stating particulars of age, educational qualifications, experience in the above mentioned capacities, salary expected, available date of joining to Box No. 213, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9339

WANTED

WANTED.—One Ton FORD LORRY. Immediate delivery, Write to The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 9377

WANTED—A good AIRY BUNGALOW on Colaba, Byculla Club Road or Walkeshwar at Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Apply HAFIZ KHANBHAI MULLA ABDULALLI, 152/156, Nagdevi Street. 9392

WANTED to purchase a second-han COMMERCIAL MOTOR LORRY two to three tons. Capacity of good make and in thorough working order. Apply with particulars and price to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9374

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One commodious English PHAETON in nice conditions. Inquire Messrs. ANANTA GANESH & SONS., Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road. Price very moderate. 9355

FOR SALE,—One DYNAMO with combine steam Engine, 250 Amps, 110 volts, 300 revs with switch board, slatrel complete Apply D. N. CHOONIA, 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 9271

FOR SALE.—Two Babcox and Wilcox BOILER, 24 N. H. P. 160 Pressed. Apply D. N. CHOONIA, 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 9270

FOR SALE—Handsome BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road, Rs. 1,40,000. No brokers. Apply Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9416

FOR SALE—Two wooden single BEDSTEADS, 1 BABA COT, 5 by 3, specially made to order with beds, one PERAMBULATOR, almost new. Apply Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9415

YES you may come to us even if you want an ANNA DRAWING PENCIL. You will get the same service and courtesy that we extend to all our Patrons. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9273

BRAND new Ford Car, ready delivery. Price Rs. 2,750 net. Brand new Dodge Car, ready delivery, price Rs. 6,000 nett. NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, Gariwala Building, near Globe Cinema, Bombay. 9390

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A very large COMPOUND for Motor Sheds or a Workshop at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mills. For particulars apply to LAXMIDAS BHIMJI BHANJI at the above address. 9391

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 20 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 31st March, 1920, and the holders of the said shares are required without due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st March, 1920. 9284

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

I HAVE from the 1st instant CHANGED my place of residence from Nagdevi Street to the Top Floor of House No. 8-13, ABDUL RAHEMAN STREET. It is requested to address and forward all communications, at the New Premises, belonging to me.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1920.
(Sd.) SAMSOODIN MAHOMADALI. 9253

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1920, for

I. The supply of stationery during the year 1920-21.
II. The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1920-21.
III. Watering certain trees during the year 1920-21.

Forms of Tender may on payment of Rs. each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office as substitution of any other quality will not be allowed.

Forms of Tenders for item III may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
11th March, 1920.
No. 1896 of 11th March, 1920. 9359

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned unserviceable stores and should reach the undersigned not later than noon MONDAY, 22nd March, 1920, at which time and date they will be opened. Covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Unserviceable stores". To each tender should be attached a bank receipt to effect that a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been deposited in the Bank to account of Government. This receipt will be returned duly endorsed with power to withdraw the said amount in case the tender is not accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tenders.

Conditions of sale as follows:—

Chalan will be issued by this office for removal of stores as soon as the full value for the stores in question has been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(2) All the wires and loose stores lying at Chhor and at Deesa must be cleared by the purchaser within two months after full value of stores has first been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(3) The obsolete posts now in situ will have to be dug up and removed by the purchaser within 6 months after their full value has first been paid into Bank of Bombay.

(4) After obtaining chalan from this office for removal of stores the purchaser will have to report himself to the Superintendent, Ajmer Division and be guided by the orders of that Officer with regard to the removal of stores in question.

(5) Failure to comply with the above conditions will entail forfeiture to Government of the Deposit of Rs. 1,500 otherwise the Bank receipt for this amount will be made over to the successful tenderer after all the stores have been cleared.

LIST OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

42.81 tons. wire iron 900 lbs. per mile.
170.89 tons. wire iron 600 lbs. per mile.
50.00 pounds wire steel 300 lbs. per mile.
50.00 pounds wire steel 450 lbs. per mile.
25 broken cast iron socke's.
34 broken cast iron sockets cross feet.
58 wrought iron couplings.
110 wrought hooked clamps.
9 cast iron screw piles.
2395 obsolete telegraph posts standing on line between Chhor and Deesa.

(Sd.) W. SHARPE.
Director, Telegraph Engineering
Western Circle. 9425

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 11862 in respect of 2 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Fidehussen Tayabali has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents. 9421

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE last day fixed by the Board of Directors for payment of Allotment Money is Monday, the 22nd instant.

NOTICE is hereby given if the money is not paid on or before the date mentioned, interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged and the shares shall be liable to forfeiture.

BISHESHWERNATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Ag. Secretary.

7, Murzban Road, Fort,
Bombay, 12-3-1920. 9427

WANTED.

A DRAFTSMAN on salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75. The man should be thoroughly acquainted with road and building works with an experience of not less than 5 years in any of the Divisional Office. He must be a passed Sub-Overseer from any of the recognized institutions of a certified draftsman from J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. The post is permanent and pensionable on an approved service.

(Sd.) A. R. PIMPRIKER,
Vice Chairman,
District Board Buldana (Berar). 9428

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of members of the Medical Profession that Dr N. F. SURVEYOR, M.A., M.B. who has hitherto been carrying on research work at the F. D. Petit Laboratory at this College has expressed his desire to discontinue the same from 1st of April next. As it is considered desirable that this work should continue the undersigned will be pleased to consider applications from the members of the Medical Profession for the appointment not later than 31st March 1920.

Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S,
Dean, Grant Medical College. 9424

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in PROVIDING CHAMBERS over the existing covered storm-water drain in Chakla Street will be received upto 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on the 24th day of March 1910.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 13th March, 1920. 9426

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildin Esplanade Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1920, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Leslie Blunt as a Director in place of Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., resigned and of Mr. H. E. Dunk and Mr. H. P. Mody as additional Directors.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mrg. Co., Ld.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to the 31st March 1920, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th March, 1920. 9423

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1920 for

I. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty Repairs generally and
II. Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1920-1921.

Forms of Tender, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. 1 and Rs. 1,000 for item No. II to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,
11-3-20. 9380

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai COOVERBAI, daughter of Pestonji Framji Cama, and wife of Ardeshir Curseji Cama, has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mouze Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi, Talooka Salsette, Tukdi Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 12,182 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the North partly by the property of Mr. Jao Patil and partly by the property of Mr. Gulamhusein Veerji, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the East by the Marzaban Abad Road and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Jao Patil, and which said piece of land bears the following Nos.:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	No.
2971	214	Part of	24/2
2969	214	"	23/2
2966	214	"	21/2
2964	214	"	20/—
2962	214		19/2
2960	214		14
	214		15
	214		16
	214		11
	214		12
	214		13
	214		8
	214		9
	214		10
	214		17
	214		18
	214		Falni No. 4
	214		4
	214		5
	214		6
	214		7
2909	212		Falni No. 2
2909	212		Falni No. 3

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9420

NOTICE.

BY the Indenture of Partition, dated 21st September, 1914, made between our client, Mr. DWARKADAS DEWJI and the brothers Messrs. VASSANJI DEWJI DAMODAR DEWJI, VALLABHDAS DEWJI and CHARANDAS DEWJI, our client has become the absolute owner of the properties that have come to his share on partition.

Public are hereby informed that our client's said brothers have no share or interest of any nature or kind whatsoever over or in the properties of our client and that our client has nothing whatsoever to do with the business that his said brothers have been carrying on.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Dewji. 9419

NOTICE

BAI KESARBAI wife of our client Mr. DWARKADAS DEVJI, left our client's protection over five years ago and that she has been since residing with her relation Mr. Mathuradas Gokaldas.

Public are informed that our client is not liable for any debt or liability that his said wife may have incurred or may in future incur.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
9417 Attorneys for Mr Dwarkadas Dewji

NOTICE.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of (1) a vacant plot of land, admeasuring 445 square yards or thereabouts situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort and (2) Land, admeasuring 1 Acre and 22 Guntha or thereabouts with a bungalow and chawls built thereon and situate in the Village of Kirole Ghatcooper, in Taluka Salsette. Intending buyers are requested to apply for particulars to the undersigned at their Office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, during office hours.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorney's for the Owner. 9418

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIF OF COIMBATORE.

S. C. No. 99 of 1920.

T. A. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIAR. ..... Plaintiff.

ALFRED BARNETT (1)
DUNCAN BARNETT (2) ..... Defendants.

THE above suit for Rs. 136 principal and interest due under the promote executed by the father of defendants to the plaintiff for Rs. 200 on 30-10-1915, is posted to 18-3-1920 and if you fail to appear in person or by vakil on that day the suit will be heard exparte.

(Sd.) S. KANNUSAMI GOUNDAR, B.A.B.L.
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Coimbatore,
9-3-1920. 9430

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SORABJI RATANJI MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsi has contracted to sell the undermentioned right, title, and interest of his to our client Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that right, title and interest of the Vendor in the estate and effects of his father the late Mr. Ratanji Behramji Mehta and his mother Bai Pirojbai Ratanji Mehta (also deceased) except in Moveable and immoveable properties at Jubbulpore and the Piece of land, situate at Andheri Village Gundovli and bearing Survey No. 14) including all his right, title and interest except as aforesaid under the Consent Decree in suit No. 894 of 1915 of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (Behramji Ratanji Mehta and others vs. Jamshedji Edulji Kassad and others) under the said Consent Decree the Vendor has been declared entitled to an equal one fourth share and interest including amongst others in the lands hereditaments messuages dwelling houses and Bungalows situate at Andheri Villages Gundavli and Chakala in the District of Thana, Taluka Salsette, bearing Survey Nos. 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 89 and 90 and admeasuring in the aggregate 85,000 square yards or thereabouts.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9287

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 360 of 1911.

CHIMABAI, widow and sole surviving administratrix, of Mahadu Khando ..... Plaintiff

vs.

DHULLA KUPPA and ors. ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of July, 1917, and Order bearing date the 24th day of March, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on FRIDAY, the 9th day of April, 1920, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground now redeemed together with the messuage tenements stables and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and twenty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 119, New No. B1/13622 and New Survey No. 1B/3488 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward E Nos. 4427(1), 4427(2), 4428 and 4429 and Street Nos. 284 and 284A, 286, 288 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North and West by the property belonging to the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company Ltd., on or towards the South by a wall belonging to the said Company and on or towards the East by the said Haines Road.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the 3rd defendant abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of February, 1920.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 9138

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

In Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF HACK VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 9-30 in the Morning Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Morland Road near the Byculla Club at the stables of Taja Nura by order of Mr. Dawood Jetra Sharodia who is closing business.

14 Hack Victorias.
30 Horses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale the balance being payable within three days of the sale.

Note—The purchaser of one Victoria and 2 horses at the above auction will be allowed accommodation for one carriage and 2 horses in the above stable at the current rent.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 BALE CHECK OF THE EDWARD MILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gali of the Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Narayan Baivant and Sons and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Maganlal Kesarilal of Dadar Gali:—

1 bale Check of the Edward Mill No. 275, containing 100 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 BALES KHANNA COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Hurnandrai Fulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dharamsi Jetha and Co.

27 Bales Cotton Khanna.

The above goods is lying at Seth Khimji Visrams Godown at Jamshed Bunder H. Godown.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES COTTON.

On MONDAY the 15th inst. at 5 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Thackersidas Shivsyamal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keyosi Kanv.

69 Bales Cotton Dholera Limbdi (out of 25 Bales).
4 Bales Stamped Cotton Dholera Limbdi (out of 109 Bales).
1 Bale Stamped Cotton Dholera Limbdi (out of 22 Bales).
1 Bale Stamped Cotton Bhayavadar (out of 49 Bales).

The above goods can be seen at Manekline Godown No. 3 of Seth Thackersidas Shivsyamal.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th March March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The Sale of properties at Elphinstone Road, Parel advertised to take place for this and others days on account and risk of Bai Hirabai Vadumji has been POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OF YARN.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni in the shop of Mr. Kilachant Devichand, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and on account and risks of Mr. Abdul Rehman Mahomed Hasan.
50 Bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 2/20s. 3, Chinaman Ticket flower tie of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The Bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Edward Sassoon Mills.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Stores of the Crescent Mills.
Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebhrahim and Sons, Ltd. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Crescent Mills, at De Lisle Road, Parel:—
A lot of unserviceable stores such as empty casks of tallow and butyrin, empty broken drums of Mag-Cal. and zinc, broken casks of tallow oil, etc., empty tins of tallow and oil, empty drums of boiled and turpantine oil, empty acid jars, used up pickers and buffers, rejected pieces of hoop iron, Huexion tare of F. P. C. bales, empty casks of China clay, empty bags of grain, sago, farina and China clay, empty bottles of ink, empty boxes of ring travellers, gun metal bearing, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated arms and Ammunition.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market.
A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunition consisting of daggers and spears rifles, shot guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, 455 bore and other bore cartridges sulphur, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.
Under instruction from the Agents the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 16th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the compound of the Bombay Flour and Oil Mill at Mazagon next to the Mazagon Railway Station the following machinery.
8 Purifiers for soojee and flour manufacture.
1 Three sheet reel suitable for flour or atta Plant capacity 6,000 lbs. per hour.
4 double Horizontal centrifugals for dressing flour or atta capacity 6,000 lbs. per hour.
3 dryer legs for wheat drying.
1 Augur Packer for packing full sacks either of flour of 496 lbs. of Bran of 140 lbs.
Several roller mills suitable for flour, atta and general cereal grinding.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.
Under instructions of Lt.-Capt. G. H. Best, Storekeeper, Combined Labour Depot, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Terminus, in the compound of the combined Labour Depot:—
A large lot of unclaimed goods such as warm coats, flannel shirts, warm pyjamas, mosquito nets, woolen comforters, flannel vests, socks, K. D. Shorts, balaclava caps, flannel drawers, kammlies, warm trousers, jerseys, khaki paggaries, K. D. Shirks, kit bags, pairs puttees, woolen and cotton blankets, ankle boots, leather belts, woolen mufflers, pairs mattress, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.
Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:
All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K. Hummum Street. Fort, Bombay.
BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.
Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece-Goods.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—
A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, in lots to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers.
The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD MOTOR CAR No. 1830.
Messrs J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Italian Motor Works on Lamington Road, opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co, by order of the mortgagee, J. R. Ghandhi and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, A. C. Dunbar, proprietor of the Italian Motor Works:—
1 "Standard" Motor Car No. 1830, 4 cylinders.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 15th March 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE STATUES IN DIFFERENT MODELS, BUSTS FIGURES PILLARS, FRUIT STANDS POTS, ETC., SPECIALLY CONSIGNED TO ORDER FOR HALL DECORATION.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
A consignment consisting of marble statues in different models, Busts, Figures, Pillars, Fruit Stands, Pots, etc. specially consigned to order for Hall decoration.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' MOTOR CAR, COUNTRY-BRED HORSE AND A SHIGRAM GHARRY.
Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co., insolvents. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Monday the 15th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
1 Studbaker's Motor Car No. 621 of 6 cylinders, quite new and complete (used only for 2 months.)
1 Black country-bred horse.
1 Shigram Gharry.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH JEWELLERY SUCH AS NECKLACES, COLLARS, BRACELETS, RINGS, EAR-STUDS ETC., SET WITH REAL PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, ETC.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable jewellery to dissolve the partnership of the firm, the following, jewellery consisting of:—
Saree's pin set with diamonds and emeralds, pearl necklaces, diamond rings, pearl garland of one string, pearl bangles, ear-studs set with diamonds, Rose-rings set with diamonds and emeralds, diamond rings, pearl bangles, loose diamonds and rubies, etc.
The property of a Hindu widow lady:—Gold bangles, gold chain, pearl bangles, gold chain, pearl bangles, diamond rose and diamond ring.
The jewellery is on view.
N. B.—The intending purchasers are specially requested to have a look to the above-mentioned lot as they are of the best designs and rare to collect.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:
Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.
Singer's Sewing Machines, baba gharries, wardrobe-trunk.
By order The Post-Master General of Bombay unclaimed articles from Dead Letter Office, such as,
Provisions, Medicines, clothings, sundry samples, sample cuttings, metal watches, used stamps, picture post cards, country shoes, books, etc.
AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co., insolvents, the following:—
1 Stude baker's Motor Car No. 621 of 6 cylinders, quite new and complete (used only for 2 months.)
1 Black country-bred horse.
1 Shigram Gharry.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Hugh Stewart, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased, consisting of:—
Tin trunk, wearing apparels, opera glasses, time piece, milk jug, books, sundries, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND 6TH CROSS LANE.
H. C. Suit No. 92 of 1914.
Advocate-General of Bombay.
vs.
Bai Monghibai.
Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dadabhai & Co., Solicitors for Messrs. Rama Lala, Mohun Dhana and Bhana Dhana, the Trustees appointed under the consent decree dated the 13th day of October, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following valuable landed property.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate at Falkland 6th Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 535 and 544 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 2235 and Street No. 9.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Davabhti and Co., Solicitors for the said Trustees at their office at No. 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 15th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Dowlatrao Jayaram Mantri, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Ahmed, Shariff, Molubhoy, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 18th January, 1919, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Monday the 15th March 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Factory at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, on account at the risk of mortgagors Messrs. Nabheram, Waman, and Dharamdas Waman, the following Machinery.
1 Crossley's Engine of 12 Herse Power.
5 Lathe 12 10 6 8 feet long.
2 Drilling Machines.
1 Screw Machine.
1 Tenjis Engine of 13 Horse Power.
1 Plaining Machine.
1 Grinding Machine (Broken.)

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES COTTON
Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDOY, the 15th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. in Gosho's Godown called New Apollo Godown or Jamshed Godown at Colaba by order of the under mentioned parties the following cotton damaged by water.
By order of Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ld
8 Bales Amraoti Cotton.
By order of Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
3 Bales Cotton
Ex s.s. "Wakamatsu Maru."
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—
Medicines, Porcelainware, Lanterns, Toys Cotton goods, Tea, Wines, Antimonyware, Olive Oil, Red Powder, Mirrors, Provisions, Brass Locks and Keys Glasware, tooth Brushes, Aluminium Spoons screws, Tips Nails Hoop Iron, Planks, White Earth, Advertising matter, Wooden handles Icing Glass, Rubber pieces Iron Belts, Sugar Loaf Sugar, Tiles, Potato Flour, China Clay Matting, Earthenware Wearing Apparel, Dock chairs, Iron Nails, Paint, Empty Cases, Drums, etc. etc.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgages, Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand and others, under the Indenture of mortgage dated 11th October, 1918, and made between Gangabai, widow of Kashinath Morona Mantri of the 1st part, and Vasantrao Kashinath Mantri and another of the 2nd part and Tejmal Bhagchand and others of the 3rd part, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction in excercise of the power of sale therein contained on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March 1920, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Gangabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri, the following property subject to the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st August, 1917, and made between Gangabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri of the 1st part, and Vasantrao Kashinath and another of the 2nd part and Fritz Sehleicher of Karla of the 3rd part.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon on the North side of Kandawady Lane without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or there abouts and bounded on the East by Nagdori Lane on or towards the West by property of Antonio, Francisco Ferreira, and on or towards the South by Kandawady Lane.
Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. B/136 Old Survey No. 550, and New Survey No. 3/7745, and Municipal D Ward No. 860 and Street No. I.
For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai Solicitors, at their Office No. 61 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 15th Marc h1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following:—
By order of Messrs. Kashinath D. Khote & Co. and on account and at the risk of the half deaulting Indentor Daloobhoy Hassam.
EX. S. S. "SHINGO MARU."
P. H., K. D. K., 388 1/25—25 cases each 25 dozen glass trimblers.
By order of the concerned.
3 cases containing about 441 pieces Nainsooks damaged by water.
Furniture belonging to a gentleman consisting of drawing room suit of nine pieces:—8 chairs and 1 sofa; rocking chair, American organ, music stools, palm stands, etc.
1 new perambulator.
On account of the concerned.
1 soda water machine by Furo and Jackson.
4 cases each 100 dozen wooden toys.
1 case 15 glass cellaloid bangles.
4 cases Rubber Balloons.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS.
SALE OF A DE DEON MOTOR CAR AND A VICTORIA.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at there sale Room the following.
By order of the concerned.
One second-hand English De Deon Bouton Motor Car No. 1511 4 Cylinder, 14/16 H. P. 6 seaters, Rynold body in good working condition.
One second-hand Rubber tyer Victoria small size in good condition.
The Motor Car and Victoria are on view in Napean Garage at Napean Sea Road.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO TRAFFIC IN THESE HARD DAYS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.
Shipowners, Steamship Agents, Marine Contractors and General Merchants will not miss this opportunity.
AUCTION SALE OF TWO STRONG WELL-BUILT, TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSELS "GOVINDA" AND "KRISHNA", BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, GOVERNMENT DOCK-YARD, BOMBAY.
Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), two vessels with all stores and fittings on board of them on the date of the sale.
2. The particulars of the vessels are as follows:—"Govinda" built in 1908 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets compound surface, condensing engines, each having cylinders 12in.—24in. in diameter, by 15in. stroke developing 450 I.H.P. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine type boilers 13in.—6in. diameter, 10ft.—6in. long working pressure, 100 lbs. per square inch.
Length 130ft., breadth 20ft., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—10in. Tonnage gross 136 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed about 9.5 miles per hour.
"Krishna" built in 1910 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets of trip, Expansion surface, condensing engines each having cylinders 10in.—15in.—26in. by 15in. stroke, developing 650 I.H.P. Steam supplied by Ordinary Marine Type boilers 14ft.—8ft. in diameter 10ft. long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch, length 145ft., breadth 22ft.—6in., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—6in. Gross tonnage 150 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed 9.5 miles per hour.
Both are very fine flush decked vessels with a deck cabin forward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft supported on extensions of the hand rails stanchions surmounted by flying bridge. Each launch is divided by 5 steel buckheads into fore and after peaks, fore and after hold, cross Bunker and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful steam steering gear, steam windlass and dynamo and engine for electric lights.
3. The vessels are also supplied with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, warps, etc. They are generally in good condition throughout and machinery and boilers in good working order.
4. Purchasers must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at their own expense and risk. Pending such removals, the vessels will remain in the Dockyard or at the moorings at the risk of the purchasers.
5. 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid which will be knocked down, will have to be paid immediately by the purchasers and on the acceptance of the bids finally by the Directors, Royal Indian Marine, the balance will have to be paid within 14 days of the purchase and before the vessels are removed from the Government Dockyard or the moorings, should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.
6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTORS, Royal Indian Marine, or Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.
By order of the Director, Royal Indian Marine,
JIWAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1920.
8799

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OCCULITS and OPTICIANS
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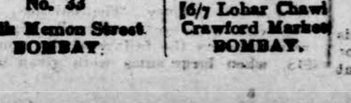
Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Meadows Street, Fort.
The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the Royal London Ophthalmic Moorfields. Hospital.
The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.
We make all sorts of high quality lenses, i.e. Kryptok and various other forms of bifocal and Sphericals Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders Toric Prisms and their combinations in white Sir William Crookes and others Tinted lenses.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Mammoth stock of
Ironware, Platedware, Enamelware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc., etc.
ALLADIN DHANJI
SHOP No. 33 Shaik Memon Street BOMBAY.
SHOWROOM 16/7 Lohar Chawl Crawford Market BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.
(From our Correspondent.)
March 13.
The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 501 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and remained steady for some time at Rs. 500 to Rs. 501. The highest price during the sessions was Rs. 502½, and the lowest Rs. 498, the bazaar closing at Rs. 502. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 505, declined to Rs. 501, and closed as under.
Ready cotton was quiet, but steady with only a moderate demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.	
Fully Good Broach	April-May	501½	
Fully Good Bengals	Mar	322	
" "	May	336	
. the Oomras	March	422	
Ohee Oomras	May	425	

RECEIPTS.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th Mar. 1920

Cotton	13 880 Bales.
Wheat	6,584 Cwts.
Linseed	963 "
Rape etc	1,702 "
Gingellyseed	2,695 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	2,255 "
Myrabollams	2,700 "
Cottonseed	17 378 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	288 "
Jowar	571 "
Maize	Nil
Parley	38 "
Bajree	1,144 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

March 13
BULLION.
Bar gold, Rs. 21-14-0
EXCHANGE
T T on London, 2/4 1/8.
D D on London, 2/4 1/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/5 1/8.
D D on France, 355 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 335 frcs.
T T on Japan, Rs. 103
60 Days Sight, Rs. 95.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
3 per cent War Loan, 88
3½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 89
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 69.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 67.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 64.
5 per cent, Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92.
BANK RATES.
Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.
SHARES.
The market was firm with a big rise chiefly in Bombay Dyeing Mill shares; other shares were also firm.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—
Ahmedabad Advance 2300, Bombay Cotton 1300, Bombay Dyeing 4110, Bombay United 2490, Central India 4185, Century 1205, Crescent 612/8, Colaba 3440, Coorla 2050 N, Carrimbhoy 1080, David 1550, Fazulbhoy 1665, Finlay 1310, Indore Malwa 607/8, Kasturchand 2470, Kohinoor 3770, Madhowji 3800, New Great 942/8, New City 3760, Pearl 1190, Shapurji 412/8, Simplex 1260, Swan 1435, Swadeshi 4500, Andhra Valley 800, Alcock 1430, Bombay Burma 870 xd, Bt. Burma Petrol 24/4, Bombay Tramway 1095 x rt., Bombay Steam 555, Bundi 60, Indian Cement 655, Katni ord 345, Katni def 1750 N, New India Insurance 38 pr, Shivrajpur 37, Tata ord 200 xd, Tata def 1015, Tata Bank 55, Tata Oil 530, Tata Hydro 1210, Scindia Steam 21/8 pr.

COLOURS-MARKET.
March 13.
It has been announced, through a press communiqué, that the Government have removed the restrictions placed upon the free importations of dyestuffs from all foreign countries excepting the United Kingdom. In these columns, we repeatedly voiced the bitter feelings of indignation, which prevailed among the dealers and the consumers of dyestuffs; the removal of this unjust and highly arbitrary restriction, which was solely intended to protect the interests of several dyes manufacturing companies promoted in England, will, therefore, be hailed with obvious satisfaction by the class interested in dyes. The immediate effect of the removal of restriction, has, of course, tended to suddenly aggravate the dullness in the market, which has crept in for more than last three weeks. However, the tension which the dye-industry felt, and the pinch of scarcity which the genuine consumers experienced, will be speedily removed, with a net result that the supply will soon overtake the demand at the normal, though not pre-war prices. The public at large and especially the dealers in colours are, therefore, greatly thankful to Government for promptly ending an unpopular Government action.
We have previously reported the arrival of German Alizarine in Bombay, and it has changed hands before this communiqué was out at Rs. 600 per cwt. The English Alizarine is ruling very easy between Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,100 per drum of 480 lbs., but no business is reported. Congo Red is also very much affected and it is quoted at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per lb. without significant business. Regular rates will be available after the stability is resumed.

RAZORS GROUND & SET
British and Keen as New. As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors 8 hollow-ground, Rs. 5 each Full Hollowground, Rs 5-8 0. each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4, Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissor cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows street, (Opp-Cornaglia) Bombay

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KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES, 373/5, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.
TELEGRAMS "KALPATARU" CALCUTTA.
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THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT IS ACTELICA A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
TELEGRAMS ZARZINA CALCUTTA

THE Persian Hair Dye.
India's Very Best
(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."
Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.
Mugid, and also from all towns Chemists Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. V. MADON, Market, NABOTAM GIRDHAR, Jumma and Dragons.
Can be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. Khan and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PEIRE MORE and Co., Crombie Hill, THOMSON
Price Rs. 5.
SOLE AGENTS:—
HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.
Telephone No. 813. BOMBAY No. 4.

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A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two-annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
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Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

BOMBAY'S FINANCE.

INCREASED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

164 LAKHS FOR POLICE: 149 FOR EDUCATION.

GRATITUDE TO HIS MAJESTY FOR REFORM ACT.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Saturday, H. E. Sir George Lloyd presiding. The President said it was customary for the loyal resolutions to be taken first, and he said all the three resolutions might be moved one after the other. He then called upon Mr. Hidayatullah to move the resolution which stood in his name.

LOYALTY MOTION.

Shaik Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah then moved:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the humble loyalty and devotion of the Council to the person and throne of His Imperial Majesty, and its deep feelings of gratitude for the Royal Proclamation graciously expressing the Royal assent to the Government of India Bill and announcing the adoption of the great principle and policy of responsible Government for the Indian people."

The Shaik thought it was their first duly to conve their humble loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. The measure was a landmark in the political history of India, and it inaugurated a great and good policy of responsibility in the sphere of Government. It was a distinct step forward. The reforms would not be a success if either the officials or the people did not co-operate to make them such, and he appealed to all to do the needful.

REFORMS AND VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. G. K. Parakh moved:—

"That a message expressing the loyal and dutiful homage of the people of this Presidency be respectfully conveyed to His Majesty the King-Emperor and that the profound gratitude of the people be conveyed to His Majesty for His Gracious Proclamation of the 23rd December last and for giving His Royal Assent to the Government of India Bill passed by Parliament and for His Royal condescension in announcing His intention to depute His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to visit India as His Majesty's representative for the purpose of inaugurating the new constitution; and this Council tenders its respectful assurance to His Majesty the King-Emperor that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will receive a most cordial and enthusiastic welcome from the people of this Presidency."

"That the warmest congratulations be conveyed to His Majesty's Government, to the Right Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, to the Right Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur, the Under Secretary of State for India, and to the British Parliament on the successful passage of the Government of India Bill through the two Houses of Parliament, which measure the Council regards as a definite and substantial step towards the progressive realisation of responsible Government."

Mr. Parakh said not many words were needed to support the resolution and the resolution expressed the sentiments of all Indians. The British Government had qualified them, step by step, for Responsible Government, and he hoped all sides would co-operate to make the measure a success.

M. G. K., Bhurgri supported the resolutions and said when he had been in England he had had occasion to realise the difficulties, which Mr. Montagu had to face.

The resolutions were then passed, which, the President said, he would convey to the proper quarters.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency the Governor said:—

Gentlemen,—This is, as you are aware, the last Budget of the present year before the Reform Scheme. We have a large programme on this occasion before us—an unusually large one, both legislative as well as matters financial—and I do not propose to delay the proceedings by any very long remarks this morning. I regret that I personally shall not be able to attend every sitting of the Council as I was going to do, as I will be absent for a day or two, but I hope I may find the Council stil sitting on my return. The Vice-President, Sir George Carmichael, will preside.

I think that it is only due that we should express, and the Council I am sure will desire to express, their regret at the loss of a very loyal and devoted servant in the shape of Mr. Arthur, who rendered very distinguished services to this Presidency in excise work for many years. Indeed, I am afraid there is no doubt that his death is entirely due to breakdown from over-work. It will ill-befit this Council if we do not recognise his great services and let this sad occasion pass by without an expression of regret which every member of the Council here will feel.

THE NEW BUDGET.

Well, gentlemen, the Budget which is just going to be presented to you, is I think a very fine Budget. I am just going to run through a few figures which will bring to your notice the financial course which this Presidency has gone through in recent years.

Now, our total pre-war revenue, quinquennial average, was 7.31 lakhs (all the figures I give you will be in lakhs), whereas our present revenue is 11,74 lakhs, that is to say, in that short space of time there has been an increase of 60 per cent. That is a very remarkable figure. I am just picking out a few figures to, as it were, photograph some of the main impressions upon the Council's mind. Our total expenditure, pre-war, was 70 lakh; the same is now 12,67 lakhs, which is plus 79 per cent.

Turning to the main heads of revenue increases, we shall find that Excise, in the quinquennial period before the war, gave us a revenue of 1,64 lakhs, and now gives us no less than 4,30 lakhs which is again a very large increase. There are some observations in the printed Budget in this connection which I would draw your attention to, and I will not make any further reference to them on this occasion. Land Revenue, under the divided head, half land revenue, pre-war gave us 207 lakhs, and now gives us 244 lakhs. The biggest *pro-rata* increase shown in the Income Tax. Half Income Tax, pre-war, 28 lakhs; it is now 185 lakhs—a source of income which, I think, has only just begun to be felt. The machinery is hardly established for its collection—an easy and valuable tax and one which will, I think, show increasing returns in future.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Now, under the main heads of increased expenditure, we find land revenue. Pre-war was 74 lakhs now it is 137, due to increases of establishment and the like. Police, pre-war, was 93 lakhs; now it is 164 lakhs—a very large increases and an increase which is only exceeded by that of Education, which pre-war, was 55 lakhs and now no less than 149 lakhs, that is an increase of 170 per cent. which is really a staggering figure and which is larger than the increase on any one head.

Honourable members will perhaps be tempted, when they examine the Budget figures, to look with somewhat greedy eyes at the closing balances of 4 crores and over. I would just like to say one word of caution as regards the next year's Budget with regard to that closing balance. It is not a cash balance, in which it would be advisable for every department to dip their ready hands, because on calculations we have made, if we maintain our existing standards of expenditure (the figure is 35 lakhs) and provide for famine expenditure, the whole of this 4 crores will be wiped out in five years' time. So, honourable members have to realise the enormous increases in cost of establishment with which we are being deluged every day, which are not yet met. There will be delays in rates, delays in sanction, and so on, before all the subordinate departments and others are brought up to the necessary standard of to-day. But he would be a very unwise financier who looked upon our cash balances with anything but cautious eyes in view of the heavy demands that have been made upon us at the present time.

POLICE EXPENDITURE.

There is also one other word of caution which I would like to say before I sit down, and that is with regard to Police. The police expenditure has increased, and, on the other hand, there is an increasing demand on all sides for larger establishments of police. Not only has the cost of the maintenance of the police increased, in common with other establishments, but also we are faced with very heavy demands, especially in Bombay city, that a very much larger cadre of police should be established here. That is naturally a matter which, in due course, will have to be discussed in the Council and it does not arise to-day. But these very formidable demands made upon our revenues have to be noticed and watched

We are also engaged, as honourable members are doubtless aware, in discussing with the Government of India, the futur financial relations between this Presidenc and the Government of India to-be, and we have to be very careful that the interests of this Presidency are as fully safeguarded as possible for the whole of the Refor period.

I think those are the only remarks which I desire to bring before you on this occasio and I will now call upon my honourable co to introduce his Budget statement.

Then the various heads of Budgets were introduced by Sir G. Carmichael and Mr. Curtis.

Rao Bahadur Garud then moved:—"Omit item 22 under excise in the Draft Financial Statement."

It was negatived after some discussion.

SIR G. CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH.

Sir George Carmichael then said:—

"I have the honour to present to this Council the revised Financial Statement for 1920-21. Copies of the statement were sent out to Hon. members on the 6th of March. I am sorry to hear that some members from Sind did not receive their copies until a very late date. His Excellency suggests that the Secretary of our Council overlooked the fact that there is an air mail between Bombay and Karachi which might have been used, so that Hon. members living in Sind would have received their Financial Statement in time. Copies have been placed, on the table, of the Statement and also the Memorandum showing the latest changes which have been made by the Government of India. In the Memorandum you see certain changes made in the revised estimates for 1919-20, both on the revenue side and on the expenditure side, and similarly in the Budget estimate for 1920-21.

Under land revenue the cotton harvest of Gujerat has been later than expected, and, consequently, the collections have been delayed, and we have received less in the current year, but the revenue will be received after March, between April and June, so the shortage in the collection up to March in the revised estimate has been added to the Budget estimates for 1920-21. Then again His Excellency has referred to the Police expenditure. We have to provide a comparatively large sum of 2½ lakhs for Police expenditure in Bombay and in Sind, to provide for the increased cost of living. That brings the total of Police expenditure up to 1,60 lakhs. The statement has been prepared in a form which I hope has enabled Hon. Members, who have received it in time, to obtain a clearer view of the general financial position, as also the details under each major head, the increases on the revenue side and of the various objects on which expenditure is being incurred.

REVENUE.

In part 2 of the Statement I have endeavoured to set out the salient features of the general financial position of the Presidency, and I take it that Hon. members will hardly expect that I should go over the ground again. On the revenue side the large feature is the satisfactory expansion which has occurred under our main revenue head. This is shown in paragraph 5 on page 4. The heaviest increase, I should say, has occurred under Income Tax, of which Provincial gets a half share, subject, of course, to a large reduction on account of the increased rates of taxation which were imposed in 1916. They amount to 89 lakhs altogether, subject to a reduction of 6¼ lakhs on account of payment made to us by the Government of India to cover the loss of our Provincial half share, due to the introduction of the Excess Profits Tax, and also the loss due to the recent limit of taxation to Rs. 2,000, as it is now.

EXPENDITURE.

On the expenditure side, as Hon. members will see, we are faced with a very large increase of expenditure of all kinds. Specific provisions are shown on pages 6 and 7, and there is also a lump provision of Rs 20 lakhs under the land revenue head. The Government of Bombay had proposed to postpone the permanent revision of establishments until normal conditions had returned. It was expected that after the war, prices would fall. That, as we all know has not occurred, and instead, the economic stress has been greater than before, and it has been decided to undertake the permanent revision of our establishments. So far as the examination has gone, it appears not unlikely that we shall have to spend a great deal more than the amount that has been provided in the Budget, namely, 20 lakhs. Provision has been made for this under land revenue. His Excellency explained matters with regard to balances. Our balance, subject to the corrections made in the Memorandum of 12th March, on March 31st, 1921, is 3,89 lakhs.

LOAN AND ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

There is one further point in addition to what His Excellency referred to, and that is that the Government of India have suggested that we should take over our Provincial Loan and Advance Account, and finance it in future, that is, the Loans to cultivators on account of takavi, loans to Municipalities, loans to Local Boards, to land-holders, and miscellaneous loans. The balance outstanding at present on the 31st March is estimated at about 3.15 lakhs. Now, if we were to take over the whole of that balance, we should of course save the interest charges. Various rates are charged as interest, ranging from 3½ per cent, in the case of small items, to 5½ per cent. Some loans are advanced interest free. If we took over the whole of that, we might hamper our operations in future. We might be unable, for instance, to finance our famine expenditure and we shall have, when the new Government comes into being, to make the whole provision ourselves for large irrigation works. Of these we have in view, for example, a very large project in the Sukkur Barrage scheme. Further there are schemes for the development of Bombay for which money will have to be found. The actual position has not been taken of how much our Loans and Advance Account we should take over. It may not be the whole at first. It will probably begin with the sum of about one crore of rupees. If the years are good, of course we get good harvests, and the amount of three crores will diminish, of itself, owing to good crops from the cultivators who have borrowed the money. The balance stands very high, at present unusually high. We are so close on the failure of the monsoon of 1918, when large sums were given out to takavi. But the experience of giving out large sums to takavi in 1911 and 1912, two bad years, and again in 1915, has been that takavi is repaid to us very promptly indeed, so that our balance of the three crores fifteen lakh Provincial Loans and Advance Account will be greatly reduced if we have the good fortune to have a succession of two or three years of god harvests.

FINANCE COMMITEE THANKED.

Before I conclude I wish to thank the members of the Finance Committee for their helpful and businesslike manner in examining the proposals, and I also wish to thank the Hon. Mr. Mead, and those who work with him for the very efficient performance of what as the most laborious task in getting the figures for the Budget.

The following resolution moved by Rao Sahib Harilal Desai, was, after a lengthy discussion withdrawn.

"This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-in-Council that the provision of Rs. 9 lakhs continued in item No. 22 in statement B of the Draft Financial Statement for 1920-21 relating to the expenditure in connection with the supply of country spirit to licensed retail vendors in certain areas in the Presidency proper be changed to Rs. 3 lakhs."

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

COMPENSATION TO COUNTRY SPIRIT MANUFACTURERS.

On the Council re-assembling after lunch, Rao Saheb H. D. Desai moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 7,39,000 contained in item No. 24 in Statement B of the Draft Financial Statement for 1920-21 relating to compensation to licensed manufacturers of country spirit owing to high prices of distilling materials be dropped."

Rao Saheb Desai said these contracts had been given to contractors by selection and not by open competition, and as regards Messrs. Carew and Co. these had more favourable rates than others. It should be looked upon as a question of commercial contract and they should not allow this item to be provided for. In the year when the "mohwra" crop was favourable they must have made money, and if another year turned out a bad one there was no reason why they should be given compensation. He did not think it was proper to give such compensation to contractors on such grounds. As far as he could recollect no such compensation had been given during the last fifteen years.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, seconding the resolution, said contractors necessarily took risks when entering into contracts, and he did not know why an exception should be made and compensation given as suggested. They should not be benevolent at the expense of the public revenue.

Mr. S. B. Upasani also supported the resolution.

Mr. D. V. Belvi said he did not understand why of all contractors, liquor contractors alone should be at liberty to demand compensation from the general exchequer to make up their losses, and why the liquor trade alone should be favoured, and not the "ganja" and other trades.

MR. CURTIS' OPPOSITION.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, opposing the resolution said it was not correct to say that the matter had not been placed before the Finance Committee and that the item had not received the approval of the Committeee. Reading an extract from the Report of the Finance Committee, he said there could be only one inference from that pragraph. It was therefore not correct to say that the principle of advances had not been sanctioned by the Finance Committee. The only thing the Committee objected to was that it should not be calculated for a period of one year only but on the whole period of the contract. One or two hon. members had asserted that no such compensation had been allowed in the case of other contractors. There had unfortunately been numerous cases this year in which Public Works contractors had been unable to carry out the original contracts and had been given in some cases 25 to 30 per cent. enhancements, very largely in Poona, in the case of contracts involving the supply of lime, gravel and so forth which had involved an unusually large provision of funds. It was, therefore, not correct to say that Government had never made such grants in exceptional circumstances. They had done so in the past and would continue to do so. Many hon. members of the Council were engaged in trade and they were doubtless familiar with the fact that dealers in cotton, steel, hides, etc. habitually made advances to those who supplied them with raw material. Occasions occurred from time to time owing to seasonal causes or otherwise when dealers were involved in losses and asked for some allowances or remissions on the advances made. There was nothing unusual therefore in Government standing in this connection in the position of a commercial firm making such grants to liquor contractors dealing with them. As a matter of fact these advances had not been made habitually but, as was universally recognised, the circumstances of the past year had been quite exceptional and consequently Government had had to make those advances. A great deal of the discussion had revolved round the ill-starred name of Messrs. Carew and Company. He would not have referred

(Continued on next page.)

BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

	Budget estimate, 1919-20.	Revised estimate, 1919-20.	Budget estimate, 1920-21.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.	Lakhs
Opening balance	455·26	440·70	483·08
Receipts	1038·27	1135·20	1173·95
Expenditure	1052·00	1093·32	1267·69
Surplus +, or deficit —	—13·73	+53·88	—92·89
Closing balance	441·53	483·08	389·34

PUNJAB BEFORE DISTURBANCES.

SITUATION NOT ABNORMAL.

SIR MICHAEL'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

LALA HARKISHENLAL INTERVIEWED.

(The representative of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" had an interview with Lala Harkishen Lal, while in Calcutta, and obtained his views on different political topics which are published below.)

ARREST AND JAIL LIFE.

Q: I want to know something about your arrest and subsequent treatment in jail. Was your arrest sudden or anticipated?

A: My arrest on the 14th April was quite unexpected as I and my friends had been trying our level best for the preceding three days to end the Hartal in Lahore, which had come on suddenly and spontaneously as the news of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest arrived in Lahore and feelings of the people hardened as unjustified and unjustifiable firing took place on the 10th and 12th. My arrest on the 6th of May at Esakhel whereto I had been deported was again unexpected and it was surprise to me as well as to the authorities of that district as they told me at Daudkhel. At Lahore and at Esakhel I had done nothing criminal to be so arrested.

Q: How were you treated in jail?

A: Personally I was not treated badly neither during the arrest nor after trial. But a large majority of people arrested from Gujranwalla and Amritsar were cruelly treated and men from villages and smaller places were generally treated worse than ordinary criminals. After sentences had been pronounced seven of us were placed in the European ward, about forty in a special ward, and all others in the ordinary wards. I have no knowledge of the treatment of prisoners in the jails other than at Lahore, but in the jail of Lahore excepting this small minority mentioned, all others were treated no worse no better than the ordinary prisoners.

NEED OF REFORM IN JAILS.

The Lala continued: The treatment of the ordinary prisoners requires much attention and improvement. They have to suffer from the severity of the rules under the Prisons Act and more so from the cruelty inflicted upon them by the jail authorities for their own ends. It there is a department of the government which from the humanitarian point of view requires immediate and sweeping reforms it is the jail department. As at present constituted jail works as factories for manufacturing criminals and not to reform them. The heavy sentences of imprisonment awarded in this country lead, I have no doubt in my mind, to harden the criminal rather than to soften his criminal propensities. Therefore, both system of administration of criminal justice and the treatment of the criminal stand in need of reform. In the new councils, I hope, it will receive the attention which it has not received in the past.

PUNJAB BEFORE THE DISTURBANCES.

Q: What was the situation of the Punjab before the disturbances? How far was Government responsible for it?

A: The situation of the Punjab was nothing abnormal before the 10th April excepting that the feelngs of the Punjab were much excited on account of the maladministration in various directions during the preceding six years. That is, during the regime of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who had evidently planned to put down the Punjabis with a high hand to secure, according to his idea, peace in the Punjab and elsewhere in India, by crushing the spirit of the people. But he never realized that it would take such a turn, as it has now evidently done, to the great disappointment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and many other bureaucrats of his way of thinking. The people's disappointment according to my reading of the situation is greatest at the attitude so far adopted by the Secretary of State and the Viceroy. What information they might have received officially, the people, among whom I include myself, took the earliest possible opportunity of informing the Viceroy and the Secretary of State about certain aspects of the martial law regime, but the people's appeals fell on deaf ears. No justice was forthcoming at their hands, however loud the people and their friends cried. In my opinion this is the greatest blur that the British administration has received in India. People despair of justice at the hands of the authorities on the ascending scale.

GOVT. AND LEADERS.

Q: What was the attitude of the Government towards the Punjab leaders before the disturbances?

A: It is indubitable that the Punjab leaders were never in the good grace of the Government. The attitude of the Punjab Government towards the few people who took interest in politics and now are turned political leaders in common parlance, was highly unsatisfactory and the Punjab authorities if they had their way would have dragged them to earth long before martial law came into the province. Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his subordinates thought, that the Indian "jungli" and the Punjabi in particular, had absolutely no right to think or talk about politics as they considered politics as a Western game, and the Eastern they thought, must be content with his lot as prescribed by his white master. But, I am glad, that he was mistaken and even the Punjab backward as she has been in political life, has given proof that the times are not what they were. They now realise with others that the nation's fate is in their own hands. The martial law has in this respect done the Punjab a great service, which would not have possibly been rendered by the preachings and teachings of all Gokhales, Gandhis and Tilaks put together.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN.

Q: What is the attitude of Sir Edward Maclagan towards the Punjab leaders and the political life of the Punjab?

A: It is too early to form a judgment on the attitude of Sir Edward Maclagan towards the political leaders and the political life of the Punjab. His antecedents however are good, but one must remember that all his advisers and subordinates are drawn from the old regime and the old regime consisted not only of Sir Michael O'Dwyer but of almost all the bureaucrats in all departments of the administration. It is not in the power of Sir Edward Maclagan to change them at once. But circumstances might change the angle from which the bureaucrat views the Indian problems in the Punjab. If this happens, peace and prosperity might come to the share of the Punjab as well as to the other provinces. But if the attitute of the last administration continues bad days are in store for both the people and the authorities.

THE REFORMS.

Q: How have the reforms been received in the Punjab? What is your personal opinion regarding them?

A: There is no pronouncement by the political leaders of the Punjab upon the reforms as yet, as most of them were undergoing imprisonment when the reforms were passing in the final stages in England and others were too much pre-occupied to take any notice of the reforms. The only opinion expressed so far is by the "jo-hukums" in the few addresses that they have presented to Sir Edward Maclagan and one does not gather that they are not very enthusiastic about the reforms. After the series of receptions that the political leaders are receiving from all over the country are finished, they will have time to express their views. Very likely you will have their considered views expressed at the next Provincial Conference which is coming off at Jullandhar during the next Easter Holidays. As regards my own view on the subject of reforms they will be finally formulated during the next few weeks as I must deal with the reforms at the forthcoming Conference at which I have been invited to preside.

INDUSTRIAL MOVEMENTS.

Q: What industrial movements if any are there in the Punjab at present? How the people are interesting themselves in the matter?

A: There is hardly any industrial movement at present in the Punjab. It received a set-back during the last regime by the closing of most of the indigenous banks during that period. I understand, the people of the Punjab are investing their money in the industrial enterprises recently inaugurated in Calcutta and Bombay, but in the Punjab itself there is hardly any movement to attract capital or find employment for the Punjab labour at home or to work out the Punjab raw material into manufactured goods on the spot. Possibly, the energies of the Punjab in this direction may be revived if the attitude of the authorities is more favourable than it has been in the past and the feeling of the Punjab Government is liberal enough under the new industrial era that is to be inaugurated by the authorities under the Industrial Commission findings.

RAJPUTANA INDIAN STATES.

A CONFERENCE OF THEIR SUBJECTS AT AJMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 12.

A special Conference of the subjects of States of Rajputana will be held at Ajmer on the 28th instant along with the Delhi, Rajputana Political Conference. All persons interested in the Welfare of the people of Native States should attend. Persons residing in Native States, Rajputana, Central India are requested to elect delegates and send names immediately to the Secretary Rajputana Conference.

ANTI-TURKISH CAMPAIGN.

LORD BRYCE'S OUT-BURST.

"SURRENDER TO AGITATION IN INDIA."

LORD CURZON ON ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. March 13.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Bryce dealing with the massacres in Cilicia urged that the frontiers of new Turkey should not approach the frontiers of Persia and Mesopotamia and moved that immediate steps were needed to secure the safety of Christians in Cilia and Armenia and to end the Turkish rule there.

He declared that it was very unfortunate that Government's intentions with regard to Constantinople were communicated to the Viceroy of India before Parliament had been informed and that the concession to Turkey had been made in such a way that it could be represented as surrender to the agitation in India. This had greatly harmed the British prestige in India and its effect on Turkey had been disastrous. The Turks would attribute the concession to timidity. Lord Bryce urged despatch of troops and warships to Asia Minor.

Lord Curzon declared that the disarmament of the Turkish forces in Cilicia during British occupation was entirely beyond our power. He detailed the steps taken in connection with the massacres and pointed out that of 730,000 inhabitants of Cilicia, 546,000 were Moslems. It was therefore difficult to say that this portion of the Turkish Empire should be cut out. He hoped that France would undertake to ensure future security of the minorities in that region, notwithstanding her desire to limit her responsibilities.

As regards Armenia he did not think that the Northern Armenians were endangered. He was bound to admit that they were not such innocent lambs as some supposed. Indeed, they had made a series of most savage and most bloodthirsty attacks, conceivably under provocation. The Peace Conference's idea was to create an Armenian State containing distinct predominance of Armenians with a frontier that could be defended and an access to the sea. The Armenians ought to be able to protect themselves if the Allies succeeded in arming them. It might be advisable to place Armenia under the League of Nations, if no mandatory appeared.

FATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

As regards the fate of Constantinople, which was one of the most complex and most closely debated issues which the Allies had been called upon to consider, Lord Curzon said that Moslems throughout the world were anxious to keep the Sultan there, not merely because he was the Khalif but because he was the symbol of power and authority. He hoped that the draft of the Turkish Treaty would be ready by March 31st. He warned people against imagining that peace would spread peace over Asia.

TURKS SHOULD REMAIN IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARMENIAN INTRIGUE AGAINST TURKS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., March 13.

General Townshend's book "My Campaign in Mesopotamia" is now published by Butterworth. It gives the text of the letter addressed to Mr. Montagu after the armistice suggesting that the Turks should remain in Constantinople, making it a free port with the Dardanelles internationalised. He saw no advantage in the occupation of the towns in Asiatic Turkey. He would place a British resident in Armenia to see that the people were not oppressed. He declares that the Armenians, much as he sympathised with their wrongs, invariably intrigued against the Turk with the Russians and the British. He stigmatises the Enver Pasha-Talaat Bey party as utterly corrupt and ruling absolutely by fear.

CONTEMPLATED OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"ILL ADVISED AND PROVOCATIVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 14.

The Khilafat Deputation has written to the Premier, urging that a competent and impartial Commission, including the representatives of the All-India Khilafat Conference, shall investigate the whole subject of the alleged massacres and has, furthermore, conveyed to Government respectful warning of the extreme seriousness of the contemplated occupation of the seat of the Khilafat by the British Naval and Military forces, which it characterises, as ill-advised and provocative. The Deputation suggests that the time is opportune for Government to give assurances that no political or religious prejudices will be allowed to influence an equitable settlement with Turkey.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

LATEST FIGURE OF 15,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., March 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr Lloyd George stated that the latest estimate of the Armenians massacred at Marash received by the Government was fifteen thousand. He thought that this figure included the refugees who perished in the snowstorm.

BRITISH NAVAL CONCENTRATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 1 a.m. March 14.

The British naval concentration at Constantinople is now equivalent to two battle squadrons. It includes Ramillies, Revenge, Resolution, Royal Oak and Royal Sovereign of the First Battle Squadron and Marlborough, Benbow, Emperor of India and Ajax of the Fourth Battle Squadron.

SALIH PASHA CALLED ON TO FORM CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
CONSTANTINOPLE March 9.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 14.

Salih Pasha, lately Minister of Marine, has been called on to form a Cabinet. It is understood that it will be of neutral character and similar to the preceding Ministry.

"DEAL WITH MUSTAPHA KEMAL."

MR. H. BUXTON'S LETTER TO "TIMES"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. Noon, March 14.

In the course of a letter to the "Times" Mr. Harold Buxton emphasises that the real Government of Turkey is not now in Constantinople, but Angora or Sivas, and the Allies must deal with Mustapha Kemal before any settlement can be reached.

HUNGARIAN TREATY NOT TO BE MODIFIED.

ALLIES UNABLE TO ACCEPT COUNTER PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Mar. 13.

Reuter understands that the Supreme Council has agreed in principle that the Hungarian Peace Treaty, as presented, shall not be modified. The Allies are unable to accept the counter-proposals for the revision of the frontier and economic relations, which, in effect, would have meant restoration of Monarchy. The Council's findings will be communicated to the Hungarian delegation in Paris in a few days after which Hungary will be required to sign within a week.

CABLES IN BRIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, March 9.—The Transport Workers' Conference has decided to refer the dispute on the workers' demand for the increase of ten shillings a week to the decision of the Industrial Courts. The hearing will probably take place on the 24th instant. The danger of strike action has been removed.

London, Mar. 9.—The trial has concluded of Charles Diamond, who was charged with inciting to murder the French in an article entitled "Killing No Murder" in his newspaper, the "Catholic Herald." Diamond was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

BRITISH BUDGET ESTIMATES.

EXPENDITURE AT £1,187,000,000

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 15.
Recd. Noon, March 14.

Official estimates now issued indicate that the national expenditure for 1920-21 is estimated at 1,187,000,000 sterling of which total the civil services claim 557,000,000, interest on the national debt 400,000,000, the Army 125,000,000, the Navy 84,000,000 and the Air Force 21,000,000 as compared with the total of 208,000,000 submitted in the Spring of 1914 of which total the civil services claimed 92,000,000, the national debt. 36,000,000 the Army, 29,000,000 and the Navy 51.

BRITISH NAVY.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., March 15.

The revised Naval estimates for 1919/20 show a gross expenditure of 97 millions sterling and personnel of 136,000, compared with the expenditure of 173 millions and personnel of 280,000 originally estimated. The amount assigned for "new" construction is four millions, but this is entirely for the completion of vessels laid down in war time. The contributions from India and the Dominions, excluding New Zealand which is still discussing the matter, total 215,000 sterling.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 14.

The Board of Trade returns for February show that the imports amounted to 170,500,000 sterling in value and exports to 86,000,000, increases of 63,750,000 and 39,000,000 respectively, compared with February, 1919.

MESSRS. COATS.

REPLY TO PROFITEERING ACT SUB COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 12.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 14.

Messrs. Coats' reply to the Profiteering Act Sub-Committee traverses the allegations of the Committee to the effect that they impose unfair conditions against competitors. They point out that the retailers' prices are fixed at the retailers' request and Messrs. Coats would not object to the discontinuance of this if the drapers so desired. They maintain that the figure of three point eight-threepence mentioned by the Committee, as the estimated total manufacturing and selling costs per reel should be four point eight-nine and state that they have invited the Committee to examine the costs in order that they may be convinced that the recent advance to tenpence per reel was perfectly justified.

EVENTS IN MESPOT.

TRIBUTE TO RANKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. Noon, March 14.

A despatch from Major-General MacMunn dated November 12th describing the events in Mesopotamia since January 1st 1919 pays a high tribute to the endurance of all ranks. The despatch declares that the prompt crushing of Sheikh Mahmud's dangerous rising was due to the energy, determination and knowledge of frontier warfare of Major-General T. Fraser, while the success of the operations in Central Kurdistan was due to the vigour and thoroughness of Major-General Cassels. Major-General MacMunn also pays a tribute to the invaluable assistance rendered by the Air Force.

ALLIED AWARDS.

SIR G. LLOYD GETS "ORDER OF NILE."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 14.

The London "Gazette" announces the following Allied awards to the officers of the Indian Army and others:—

Belgian Order of Leopold II:—Commander.—Lieut.-Col. Sir David Prain.

French Croix de Guerre:—Lieut.-Col. G R. Cassels, Majors W. L. Dundas, C. A. Godwin and G. W. Lucas.

The King of Hedjaz has conferred the Order of El Nahda, with brilliants on General Allenby; the Order of El Nahda, First Class, on Sir Arthur MacMahon, Sir Lee Stack and Sir Reginald Wingate; Third Class on Capt. H. W. Young; Fourth Class on Ressaldar Hasan Shah, Ninth Hudsons Horse.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Second Class, on Lieut.-Col. Sir A. W. Knox; Third Class on Lieut.-Col. John Ward.

The Sultan of Egypt has conferred the Order of the Nile, Second Class, on Sir George Lloyd; Fourth Class on Capt. K. A. Garrett.

PEACE TREATY AND U.S.

THREE RESERVATIONS ADOPTED IN SENATE.

WILSON'S REFUSAL TO ACCEPT RESERVATION TO ARTICLE 10.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
WASHINGTON, March 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 14.

The Senate has adopted by 49 votes to 26 reservation to the Peace Treaty under which the limitation of armaments does not bind the United States without the ratification of Congress and the United States reserve the right to increase their armaments without the consent of the Council of the League of Nations, whenever America is threatened with invasion or is engaged in war.

The Senate also adopted by 44 votes to 28 a reservation under which the United States will permit the subjects of the State breaking the covenant to conduct business with Americans.

It also readopted by 44 votes to 27 the reservation refusing to assent to Labour sections of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 10—CORNER-STONE OF TREATY.

President Wilson in a letter to Senator Hitchcock refuses to accept any reservation to Article 10 of the Covenant which the Senate has begun to discuss. He declares that the Article is the corner-stone of the Treaty and foundation of the whole structure. The League must go through unaltered or be vetoed. The United States should enter the League of Nations seriously or retire as gracefully as possible.

PRESIDENT WILSON DECLINES TO DISCUSS PEACE TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDOI. March 9
Recd. 1 a.m. March 14

A telegram from Washington says it is declared that President Wilson has again absolutely declined to discuss the Peace Treaty.

The Democrat Senators will now be compelled to vote against ratification. This means that the Treaty is officially dead.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SALVADOR ACCEPTS PROPOSAL.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
SANSALVADOR, March. 9.
Recd. 1 a.m. March 14

An official decree states that in view of the United States' answer to Salvador's request for the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine Salvador accepts the proposal to adhere to th eLeague of Nations.

FLIGHT FROM AMSTERDAM TO JAVA.

AIRMEN TO FOLLOW COASTAL ROUTE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 14.

"The Times" says:—Lieutenants Becker and Palther who are flying from Amsterdam to Java for the Dutch Government's prize state that they have chosen the route via Brest, Marseilles and Naples, not calling at Pisa and Rome. Egypt will not be visited as they are flying to Basra direct from Cyprus. Moreover, they will follow the coastal route throughout, flying round the whole length of the Indian coast. The airmen have decided to use Vicker's flying-boat with Rolls-Royce engines. The time allowed for the flight is thirty days. They have divided the journey into twenty-six stages, the average distance of one stage from another being 400 miles.

BOLSHEVIK DANGER

CHINESE GOVT. PREPARING TO CONTROL MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
VLADIVOSTOCK, March 99

The Chinese Government is preparing to control the administration of Manchurian railways and to guard the frontier against the Reds

A Kharbin message to "The Times" says that the Chinese and the Japanese are in complete accord on the question on the frontier.

The Bolsheviks have occupied Nikolsk in the province of Amur

It is reported that Semenoff has fled to Manchuria.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the Legislative Council meeting at the Secretariat on Saturday.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, Capt. C. Brooke-Short and Lieut. Grant, Aides-de-Camp, left for Delhi on Sunday morning.

Mr. B. G. Tilak is expected at Delhi on the 20th instant.

"CHRONICLE" STILL MUZZLED!

ALSO "MAHRATTA" "KESARI" AND "GUJRATI."

SECURITY NOT TO BE RETURNED.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday the Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi asked:—

With reference to the Press Note No. 1717 (Judicial Department), dated 20th February 1920, will Government be pleased to state in a tabular form the names of the 46 printing presses and 8 newspapers in respect of which deposit of securities under the Indian Press Act, 1910, was taken and the names of the 34 presses and 5 newspapers in connection with which the securities have now been ordered to be returned?

The following reply was given:—

The information asked for is contained in the attached lists.

Owing to a change in the designation of one press which had not been reported at the time the Press Note was issued, the figures 46 and 34 should be altered to 45 and 33 respectively.

SECURITIES CANCELLED AND UNCANCELLED.

The following is the list of presses and newspapers under security which is to be returned:—

PRESSES.

Bombay City.—Hindustan Limited Printing Press, Karnatak Printing Press, Excelsior Art Printing Works, Dharma Vijaya Press, Indian National Printing Works, Pathak and Company Press, Balaram Printing Press, Abadia Litho Printing Press, Bharat Seva Printing Press, Muslim Printing Press. Ahmedabad.—Jain Advocate Printing Press. Surat.—Surat City Press, Jain Engine Printing Press, Sunder Printing Press, Shankar Printing Press, Modern printing Press, British India Press, Laxmi Printing Press. Kaira.—Sharada Vijaya Printing Press, Tribhovan Printing Press. Thana.—Laxmi Venkateshwar Press. Poona.—Raghuvir Printing Press, Sudharak Press, Lokashikshan Press. West Khandesh.—Gajanan Press. East Khandesh.—King George printing Press. Kanara.—Shri Ramkrishna Printing Press, Star of Kanara Press, Kumta. Sukkur.—Edward Printing Press, Harising Printing Press, Shri Gopal Press. Kolaba.—Sudhakar Press (Pen). Shahapur.—New Printing Press.

NEWSPAPERS OR PERIODICALS.

Chitramaya Jagat periodical (Hindi edition) Poona, New Times Newspapers (Karachi), Hindu Missionary Newspaper (Bombay), Vidushak (Bombay), Satyaprakash (Satara).

PRESSES.

The following s the list of presses and newspapers under security which is not to be returned:—

Bombay.—Bombay Chronicle Press, Shruti Bodh Printing Press, New Jain Printing Press.

Ahmedabad.—Chandra Prakash Press. Anglo-Vernacular Printing Press.

Surat.—India Printing Press., Jain Vijaya Press, Shri Anavil Printing Press.

Poona.—Chitrashala Press.

West Khandesh.—Atmaram Press.

Hyderabad Sind.—Bharatwasi Press, Hindu Press.

NEWSPAPERS.

Gujarati Newspaper (Bombay, Maratta Newspaper (Poona), Kesari Newspaper (Poona).

MINISTER'S POSITION.

RIGHT OF BRITISH SUBJECT TO SUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 14.

Replying in the House of Lords to Lord Sydenham, Lord Sandhurst said it was presumed that the British subject in India would have the same right of action against the Secretary of State in respect of the wrongful acts of the Minister as in respect of the wrongful acts of any other official acting on behalf of Government. Apart from Section 110 of the India Act, there was nothing in the law of India preventing the subject from suing a Minister personally. The Indian Legislature, but not Provincial Legislatures, could enact legislation assimilating the position of Ministers in the provinces to the position of the Ministers in the United Kingdom.

MIDNIGHT RAID IN IRELAND

ONE POLICEMAN SUCCUMBS TO WOUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 14.

Raiders, estimated at 200, attacked the police barracks at Hugginstown, County Kilkenny, at midnight, hurled bombs and hand grenades and opened intensive rifle fire. A part of the barracks was blown away and one policeman, who was defending the room in which there were the wife and family of the sergeant, succumbed to wounds.

HORN CASTLE DIVISION BYE-ELECTION

SUCCESS OF A COALITIONIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDOI. March 9.
Recd. 1 a.m. March 14.

The following is the result of the bye-election in the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire due to the appointment of Lt.-Col. A. G. Weigall to be the Governor of South Australia:—

Mr. S. B. Hotchkin (Coalition Unonist)	8140
Mr. S. Pattinson (Liberal)	6727
Mr. W. Holmes (Labour)	3443

U. S. AIR FORCE ESTIMATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
WASHINGTON, March 12.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 14.

The air force estimates for 1920-21 provide for the expenditure of 21,056,930 sterling and for 29,730 men compared with 56,039,850 sterling and 150,000 men for 1919-20.

FRENCH REVENUE RETURNS.

A BIG INCREASE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 14.

The Havas Agency states:—

The French revenue returns for 1920 show big increase. During February indirect taxation brought in 794,044,800 francs which is 215,129,500 above the estimated amount and 342,632,000 above the revenue for February 1919.

FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 14.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed a bill extending to trade unions the right to possess property.

The Amnesty Bill in celebration of Deschanel's appointment was laid on the table. The measure does not apply to plots against the state or inciting soldiers to disobey orders. The Army and Navy Amnesty Bill will annul all punishments except those inflicted for desertion and other very serious offences.

The Government also laid on the table a bill to provide credits for the re-establishment of the French Embassy at the Holy See.

RUGBY.

FRENCH ARMY TEAM BEATS BRITISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, March 12.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 14.

Fortune smiled on the French Rugby Footballers at Pare des Princes (Auteuil) yesterday. The French army fifteen in the presence of the President and the British Ambassador and a crowd of nearly 30,000 defeated the British Army team by 18 points to 6.

ARMY RACQUETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. March 14.

In the final of the Army Racquets Doubles Championships at the Princes Club today, Captain Moore Gwyan and Captain [illegible] (3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade) beat Lieutenant Henderson and Lieutenant Casey (Royal Dragoons) 15—6, 15—7, 15—1, 18—13.

PRE-WAR YEOMANRY.

TO BE RECONSTITUTED AS CAVALRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 12 midnight, March 14.

The War Office announces that all pre-war Yeomanry regiments will be reconstituted provisionally as cavalry, but within the next two years they will be asked to convert into such new units as are required. The men objecting to convert will be released. Ten senior regiments, however, will be retained permanently as cavalry.

A NOTABLE SILVER JUBILEE.

MR. NAIK'S SERVICES TO HINDU CRICKET.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT GYMKHANA.

The members of the Hindu Gymkhana assembled in large numbers at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Bombay, yesterday, to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of Mr. H. S. Naik, Cricket Secretary of the Gymkhana and to present him with a valedictory address in recognition of his services, extending over a quarter of a century, to Hindu cricket. The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah presided.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta referred to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Naik to the Hindu Gymkhana, to his genuine interest in that Institution, and to his kindliness and geniality towards the members. Mr. Naik's services, constituted a record of which anybody might be proud, and the quarter of a century scored by him in the way he had done on the floor of the Gymkhana was, they would agree, a more praiseworthy performance than a quarter of a century scored on the field. He (the speaker) added they could not have shown their appreciation in a better way than in presenting Mr. Naik with a congratulatory address and having his portrait in the Gymkhana.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then read out the address, in the course of which it was stated:—

"It is with feelings of deep emotion that we offer you to-day on behalf of the P. J. H. Gymkhana, and Hindu Cricket in general, our felicitations on your having completed a quarter of a century of your public service in the cause of physical culture, and our respectful regards for work well and truly done. Your connection with Hindu Cricket dates as far back as 1878 when you joined the Hindu Cricket Club, of which you had the honour to be the Honorary Secretary for a long time and also the Vice-President. By a process of evolutionary progress, the Hindu Cricket Club in 1894 culminated in the P. J. H. Gymkhana, and you had your share in it. This but set you on a career of greater usefulness and we are fully cognisant how well you have served the Institution whose Silver Jubilee we celebrated in October last. You have been connected with it for its full life, without any break, in one capacity or another, having been one of its General Secretaries for one year and its Secretary for Cricket for twenty-four years. Like all pioneers you, along with the Institution, had your vicissitudes and had to work in non-responsive atmosphere. Virtue has its own reward and satisfaction, but we are sure none of us had greater enjoyment than you when on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1919, you held safely in your hands the blue ribbon of Quadrangular Cricket when the Hindus were declared the winners, for the first time, of the Quadrangular contest for the year, and you thus reached that day of days which had eluded the Hindu Cricketers more than once on the field. We wish you many such returns of the day. We wish you the joy of it and our and your, we believe, joy is enhanced as it falls by that fortuitous occurence to which we owe every pleasure in life by the fact that it falls in the year of the Silver Jubilee of this Institution and also of your connection with it."

UNFORGETTABLE RELATIONS.

"This Institution had had personal relations with you which, as a corporate body, it can never forget. You were one of founders, and you have stood for a quarter of a century at the helm of one of its most important departments and have thus been continuously amongst those who managed it. Not a little of the success and position of Hindu Cricket is due to your powers of organisation and leadership. Apart from the Institution as such, individual members of the Gymkhana and hosts of Hindu Cricketers in the Presidency look up to you with respect and love as a veteran sportsman and a gentleman ever ready with offices of encouragement and good cheer, uniformly fair and courteous, and unfailingly friendly and cordial. We wish you many a long "innings" of health and prosperity and hope that your wide experience and expert guidance and advice will be ever at our disposal in furtherance of the cause of physical culture which you have so well and truly served."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then presented the address, which was enclosed in a beautiful casket, to Mr. Naik amid loud applause. The President, then addressing the assembly, said he associated himself with everything that had been said with reference to Mr. Naik there that evening, and in doing so his memory went back to the early days of the Gymkhana, when in 1885 he joined it. Ever since then he had found Mr. Naik sticking to his work faithfully, and they could hardly find one among the present members of the Committee who had got Mr. Naik's experience of the management of the Gymkhana. He hoped they would appreciate the great lesson of steady, uninterrupted work which Mr. Naik's career of faithful services to the Gymkhana suggested, for it was quite easy to take an interest in an institution for a short period but not quite so easy to take an abiding interest in it. He was therefore very glad that the Gymkhana had thought fit to mark their appreciation of the great and steady services rendered by Mr. Naik to this institution. There was however one thing about the address which he did not quite understand. He did not know why it should be called a valedictory address and why Mr. Naik should give up his work in this Gymkhana. Of course it was not fair to demand of anyone work beyond what one had willingly done for such a long period as Mr. Naik. He would not make it a point of complaint if anybody did not give his work beyond what he had already willingly done. But he thought Mr. Naik might reconsider the matter and continue to give the benefit of his services to the Gymkhana, if not as cricket secretary, at least as a member of the managing committee. Because he (the speaker) could say that he had found Mr. Naik's presence a source of great advantage to the managing committee. He hoped Mr. Naik would continue to give the Gymkhana the benefit of his co-operations. He offered Mr. Naik his hearty congratulations on his cricket Silver Jubilee. (Applause.)

MR. NAIK'S REPLY.

Mr. Naik, who was received with loud cheering on rising to reply to the address, said he was unable to find words to give adequate expression to all the depth and intensity of his feelings of gratefulness to them. Mr. Naik said during these 25 years, from humble beginnings, they rose step by step and year by year till last year when they secured the championship in the Quadrangular Tournament. No doubt this achievement of the Hindu team gave him great delight, but he assured them that the feeling of triumph and satisfactions, which it produced in them all, enhanced is delight a hundredfold. Reference had been made in the address to physical culture, but he asked them to remember that besides giving exercise to the body, cricket taught them many important lessons such as discipline, co-operation, fair play and self-sacrifice, and unless they acted up to these lessons not only on the field of cricket but in other walks of life as well, they would have played cricket in vain. The membership of the Gymkhana was daily increasing and the number was near 900. For such a large number it was necessary not only to extend their building as they were going to do, but it was more necessary still to increase their cricket ground and tennis courts. For a large community like them the twenty thousand square yards of land were certainly not enough and he trusted that when a proper representation was made to Government, additional plots would be granted them. It was for their Committee to take early steps in this direction, and he assured them of his willingness to work heartily with them in the matter. He concluded by assuring them that his humble services would always be at their disposal as demanded by them in the last paragraph of the address which they had so kindly presented to him. He wished them all health and strength, and increased prosperity to the Gymkhana. (Applause.)

Mr. Naik then announced that the Purshottum Shield valued at about Rs. 1,000 offered by Mr. Purshottum G. Sukhuadia for competition among Hindu clubs annually had been won this year by the Telugu Cricket Club, and he requested the President to present the Shield and the Cup to that Club.

Dr. N. G. Prabhakar then requested the President to unveil Mr. Naik's portrait, which the President did amidst applause.

On the motion of Mr. M. M. Goradia, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President, and the proceedings terminated.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 12.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on 17th March, the Select Committees' reports on the Indian Income-Tax Amendment Bill and Super-Tax Amendment Bill will be presented. The Imports and Exports of Foods Act Amendment Bill, Religious and Charitable Trusts Amendment Bill, Red Cross Bill, Indian Electricity Act Amendment Bill, Dacca Jagganath College Bill and Dacca University Bill will be passed.

Mr. Hailey will introduce Bill to consolidate and amend enactments amending temporarily the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910, the object being to remove the present limits on the distribution of investments between Rupee and sterling securities with a view to enable the Secretary of State to meet Reverse Council Bills on London from sterling securities from the paper currency reserve.

JUNAGADH GADI.

NAWAB TO BE INSTALLED SOON,

We understand that the investiture of his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh has been sanctioned by Government and will take place very shortly.

(Continued from column 3.)

heit above the daily average of the past 20 years. The Government of India will appreciate how great a strain was imposed on the troops when called upon to operate under these conditions in such areas as the Khaibar, the Kurram, the Derajat and Waziristan.

In spite of these conditions, the incidence of sickness was not excessive. The total admissions during the period 5th May to 9th August amounted to 10,882 British and 45,774 Indians, giving a daily admission ratio per thousand of 4.98 British and 2.97 Indians. This compares not unfavourably with admission ratios in Mesopotamia which, in 1917, were 5.04 and 2.11 and, in 1918, 3.48 and 2.27, respectively.

The foregoing brief review of the administrative problems presented by this campaign will, I hope, serve to illustrate some of the chief difficulties with which we had to contend. India, and especially the frontier region, is a country ill-provided with those amenities of civilization which, in Western Europe, go so far to mitigate the discomforts of a campaign; and, coming as it did at the hottest season of the year and at a time when the army was sorely in need of rest and recreation, this campaign inevitably imposed severe hardships on the troops employed. Nevertheless, from personal inspection, I am able to assure the Government of India that everything possible was done with the means at our disposal to alleviate the discomfort of the troops, and I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of the administrative services and departments which contributed so largely to that end.

The despatch then proceed to describe the actual operations.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

C.-IN-C.'S DESPATCH.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

"EVERYTHING POSSIBLE DONE."

The Despatch of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Simla, 1st November, 1919, giving an account of the last year's operations against Afghanistan has been just published by the Government of India. The Despatch after referring briefly to the conditions prevailing in India at the time the hostilities with Afghanistan broke out proceeds:

Before passing on to a narrative of the operations, I propose briefly to review the work of the various administrative services and departments, for the campaign was essentially one in which administrative organisation played the leading part. At one time the strength of the force employed trans-Indus amounted to 340,000 men and 158,000 animlas, and it will readily be understood that the maintenance of these numbers, with depleted means of transportation, was a problem of considerable difficulty. Fortunately, much attention had been paid in recent years to the improvement of frontier communications; new mechanical transport roads at a cost of approximately one million sterling had been constructed in the North-West Frontier Province alone during the past four years. Considerable improvements had also been effected in existing roads, the most important being those between Jamrud and Landi-Kotal Kohat and Parachinar, Bannu and Miranshah, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, and the Bolan road from Sibi to Quetta, on each of which a large number of girder bridges had been provided, spanning the main waterways. With the exception of the Bolan these roads have all been subjected to heavy and continuous motor traffic throughout the operations and have stood the test well.

As regards railways, the situation was somewhat abnormal when concentration was ordered. Civil traffic had been considerably curtailed and serious damage caused at certain outlying stations during the internal disturbances in the Punjab. Nevertheless, thanks to the efforts of the North-Western and other railways, military requirements were fully met, and though the protection of Peshawar necessitated some divergence from the schedule, concentration was completed in advance of the pre-arranged time-table. During the month of May, 637 military special trains were run over the North-Western Railway system. Early in the concentration period a number of specially fitted ambulance trains were located at convenient forward stations such as Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and special services were arranged for the conveyance of ice, fruit, and vegetables in insulated railway vans, both to hospitals and the troops in the field

Regarding the Medical arrangements the

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Despatch says:

As regards the Medical Service, the number of regular R. A. M. C. and I.M.S. officers available in India was short of our requirements for complete mobilisation. The source of recruitment of these categories in India is small and it had been found impossible to make good the deficiency from home. I was fortunate, however, in obtaining the services of 107 officers and 1,280 other ranks of the R. A. M. C. who happened to be in India en route from Mesopotamia to the United Kingdom. The field medical units of the Field Army were already partially mobilised with personnel when the outbreak of war occurred and the equipment of other field medical units and of 21 General Hospitals was held ready for issue in medical mobilisation stores. The number of mobilised medical units employed during the campaign amounted to 29 Field Ambulances, 12 Casualty Clearing Stations, 53 Staging Sections, 15 Sanitary Sections, 8 Advanced Depots of Medical Stores, 1½ Base Depot Medical Stores and 16,000 beds in General Hospitals, i.e., 5,000 for British and 11,000 for Indians. The General Hospitals were established at Landi Kotal, Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Gharial, Kuldana, Kohat, Bannu, Dardoni, (near Miranshah), Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Mauzai, and Quetta. In addition to these convalescent camps provided accommodation in the Murree Hills for 1,200 British at Upper Topa and Lower Gharial, and for 3,000 Indians at Kohat and Rawalpindi. Medical transport included two British and eight Indian broad gauge ambulance trains, one combined British and Indian narrow gauge ambulance train and over a hundred specially fitted railway ambulance coaches for use with the ordinary passenger services.

The two outstanding features of the campaign from the medical point of view were, firstly, an outbreak of cholera of unusual severity, and, secondly, the abnormal climatic conditions under which the troops were called upon to operate. An epidemic of cholera seldom equalled in extent and severity during the past few years was raging among the civil population of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the period of the operations. It first made its appearance among the troops in the forward areas at Hangu on June 1st, and at Jamrud on June 4th, but though it spread rapidly in both the Kohat and Khaibar areas and for a time gave rise to grave anxiety, it was successfully stamped out by June 20th, an achievement for which the Medical Service deserves the greatest credit. A severe epidemic also occurred in Derajat and the Tochi Valley and cases continued intermittently from the middle of June till the close of the operations.

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, a heat wave of remarkable severity occurred over the whole of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the daily shade temperatures registered at Peshawar in May, June and July being 5 to 7 degrees Fehren-

(Continued in column 2.)

"WORK BEFORE US."

"MAKE BEST OF REFORMS"

MR. PARANJPYE'S LECTURE.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye delivered a lecture on "The Work Before Us" at the Morarji Goculdas Hall on Friday evening, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, presiding.

Mr. Paranjpye said for the past several months a great many controversies of a political nature were going on as to what in public life did the most to bring about the reforms and what credit for those reforms had to be apportioned to each of those parties. They had got, however to see how they were going to make the best of what they had got, although they ought to keep in their minds also what they had not got, and in his opinion by seeing that they were able to make the best use possible of what they had got, to make the strongest case possible for further steps. Although he was not going to say that they were going to be tried, the fact was that the British Democracy from whom they had to get further steps in the political sphere were going to see that the steps they had got were properly used. Except a small minority, it was agreed that Indians must make the best use possible of the steps that they had got. In his opinion at last the time had come to work out those ideas that Indians had been forcing upon the Government all over India, now that they had got some opportunities to put those ideas in practice, and Indians would be judged by the way in which they carried out the promises that they had held out when they were not in power. People could make all sorts of promises, but when the bill was brought before them for payment they had to see that it was paid. They had got to see that they did not put a bureaucracy, perhaps of a *swadeshi* type, into power, as it was all the same a bureaucracy. The present trend of the world was towards Democracy. They had got to see that they were able to carry out the democratic ideas of which they had talked. No longer had they to make a claim against Government, for the claim was now against the people themselves.

WHAT WE CAN ACHIEVE.

The speaker admitted that in the Supreme Government they had not much power, but in the Provincial sphere they could do much. He then went into the details of the scheme, and said that in the sphere of Education, Indians could do much to see that progress was made. They had been telling the Government that they had not been doing their duty in respect of Education. But Indians must see, when Education comes into their hands, that every man and woman in the country was able to read and write. They had to see that those deficiencies were immediately remedied. All our energies must be devoted towards making our people literate, for literacy was the fist step in the political ladder. Even in the height of war the British Government had introduced the Education Bill, which had committed the country to a very large programme. In this country they were at the lowest rung of the ladder. If literacy advanced, the moral, intellectual and economic advancement of our people would be able to advance simultaneously and that could not be done without having compulsory primary education in this country. Every village ought to have a primary school, every taluka a secondary school and at least an industrial school, and every district atleast an arts college and an advanced school of industry.

The country must be prepared to do away with the spectre of drunkenness, sacrificing any amount of revenue that they might get. For by doing away with drunkenness our efficiency would be increased, and they would be able to bear not only a burden of four crores of rupees, but even eight crores. Coming to the emoluments of the highly paid officers he said those were being raised frantically by the Government in a most scandalous manner without giving an opportunity to the new Councils of discussing the question. After all the officers were all highly paid officials, and they were not pampers, and there was no need for this scandalous haste. They had got to see that the pay of lower class officials has increased to a decent figure.

They had also got to see that their industries were properly advanced in the future when the reforms came into force. Mr. Paranjpye advocated the placing of revenue on a firm legal basis. They had got to see that the burden of taxation was borne by the broadest backs and not by poor people who were unable to make both ends meet. The future Government had got to see that the advancement was on all sides. The new Council had got to see that all hereditary privileges were done away with and that all people were placed on the same footing. No Government could be a completely responsible and democratic Government until and unless they did away with all class privileges. The British Democracy would see that the Labour and poor questions were treated with a broad mind, and they would judge us by that test. When they saw that the poorer classes were distinctly better off in the future than they were now, nobody would be able to stop the future current of reforms, and they would be granted to the people without any difficulty.

Continuing, said the speaker they had to see that their election methods were clean, and the candidates should, not sloop to any unfair methods of elections. And this could only be done by a strong public opinion. Their leaders should be actuated by disinterested and patriotic motives.

MR. JAMNADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas said the lecturer had put before them a very ambitious programme, especially of the Bombay Province. Considering the difficulties that it involved. Some of them might believe that it might have been better not to have the reforms at all than to take up those constructive proposals for the proper, for it was easier to shower abuses upon the Government. Of the two courses,—of standing upon platforms and showering abuses upon the Government, and going into the Councils and working constructively for the people—real patriots would choose the latter, however, difficult it might seem to be. It was easy to abuse Government but it was difficult to work out the opportunities that had been placed in their hands for the well-being of their own people so that they might remove the misery of the people and to see that all real complaints were removed by them as much as possible. The task was a difficult one, but he was sure many of them would prefer it, although it would involve a great deal of self-sacrifice. They might have to face criticism, abuse and opposition in many of the steps they might take for the well-being of the people, but unless they braved all the difficulties they would not be able to secure full responsible Government for this country. (Cheers).

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 14.

The Western disturbance is more marked this morning and has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir with local rain in the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and East Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces, West Bihar and the Central Provinces west.

The chief amounts are:—Ambala and Sialkot half an inch; Rawalpindi, Delhi and Meerut three quarters; Srinagar, Sonamarg, Peshawar and Jaipur a half; Muktesar one; Mussooree, Simla and Dharampur a half; and Murree and Cherat one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in the Gangetic Valley and decrease in the North-West Frontier Province.

(Continued from Column 6.)

favour had been shown to Messrs. Carew and Co., but Mr. Kamat with Mr. Bhurgri is back again in the Council after a few months in England, asked the Government in a very well argued speech why they did not accept the offers made in 1918, for supply at Rs. 1-2-0 per gallon. There was reasonable ground for the Council now, he said, to feel that the present rates were fixed on an arbitrary basis. This direct attack promptly brought up Mr. Curtis to vindicate the Government position. "Government had no power of foresight in 1918", he began when Mr. Kamat met him with the inconvenient interruption "Government knew then that the Deolali distillery would not work. Mr. Curtis turned away from the point and proceeded to explain how rates on a natural basis could not be secured. Messrs. Carew and Co., had secured the contract just in the ordinary way, their matter had nothing to do with the question at issue. A good many members of the Council thought that it had indeed a great deal to do with it and said so later in their speeches upon the resolution by Rao Sahib Desai asking that the proposal for compensating the contractors be dropped. It came as a great surprise when at the instance of his Excellency, the President Rao Sahib Desai agreed to withdraw his resolution. A division would have indicated a very large amount of support to his resolution, but perhaps Mr. Curtis' passionate plea that Government must keep to its obligations, unless it is to go bankrupt influenced the hon. member.

A Hint to Future Ministers.

After lunch the Hon. Mr. Kamat proposed provision should be made for manual training in Boys' secondary schools, the funds to come from economy in expenditure on the supply of country spirit. He made his speech and then it was discovered on the Government bench that his resolution was consequential to the one just rejected and could not therefore be moved for another year. He had for the same reason to give up his resolution asking for the encouragement of the study of domestic science in Girls' Schools, and it came to be Rao Sahib Desai's turn again to direct attention to Messrs. Carew and Co. He proposed that the provision of over seven lakhs in the Budget to compensate licensed manufacturers of country spirit owing to high prices of distilling materials be dropped. He had a good deal of support from several Indian members. "Why should we be benevolent", asked the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, "at the expense of the public exchequer"? And he pointed out that these details about compensation did not find a place in the draft financial statement submitted in January. Mr. Curtis denied this and read out section 7, paragraph B of that statement; "but no details nor figures were supplied" retorted Mr. Paranjypo, Mr. Curtis argued at length that the Government were doing nothing unusual in thus allowing compensation and incidentally indulged in a word of advice to the Minister of the future who will control the Excise Department. He hoped the latter would show sympathy to the trade on the one hand, and be considerate to the contractors on the other. The Governor exhorted the Council to show fair treatment and the resolution was lost 11 voting for, and 19 against it. Mr. Kamat lost his resolution on the provision of swimming baths at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar and was unable to move the next one on the list, owing to its being a consequential one. Rao Bahadur Garud said that compensation should be given "by reducing one lakh of rupees from item 24 under Excise" to opium and ganja licensees for the losses sustained by them, during the last two years. Mr. Belvi, in speaking to the resolution, feared that these people would get the sympathy of the Council but the money would go to the liquour contractors, and so it happened, the resolution being lost. Mr. Garud's next resolution pleading for a swimming bath at Dhulia by the provision of Rs. 10,000 could secure the support of only himself and his townsman Mr. Upasani only then two voting for it, while nineteen were against. The Hon. Member wanted an assurance from Government of their sympathy at least. "The Government desire that there should be a swimming bath in every village in this Presidency", said his Excellency the President amidst general laughter. The Hon. member persisted in wanting a division, and found only one supporter. Sir George Carmichael having explained in general the Budget head under "Forest" the Council adjourned to Monday, when the remaining, financial resolutions relating to Forest and Police are sure to occupy a good deal of its time.

IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

(By our Special Representative.)

The March session the of Bombay Legislative Council began at 12 noon on Saturday, not with the usual opening address by his Excellency the President, but with the moving of resolutions conveying the humble loyalty and devotion of the Council to the person and throne by His Imperial Majesty and its deep feelings of gratitude for the Royal Proclamation. "In a short but happily worded speech the Hon. Mr. Shaikh Hidayatullah moved his resolution of devotion and gratitude pointing out that the Reform Act was a landmark in the political history of India and that its successful working required co-operation between the people and the Government. The Hon. Mr. Parekh moved then a similar resolution which in addition welcomed the visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He further moved that the warmest congratulations of the Council be conveyed to His Majesty's Government, to Mr. Montagu and to Lord Sinha on the successful passage of the Government of India Bill. He eulogised the work of the British in India. They had not showered at a time large gifts upon India. "The British Government," said Mr. Parekh, has qualified as for the gift that is being now given us." The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri spoke a few words of warm appreciation and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Governors Speech.

His Excellency the Governor then made a very short speech in opening the proceedings. He referred to the death of Mr. Arthur, some time a member of the Council, who had served with distinction in the Bombay Civil Service. He asked the Council to notice the very remarkable financial course the Presidency had pursued during the last ten years, and compared its pre-war income in certain heads of revenue, with the present revenue under those heads. Excise had gone up in revenue from 104 lakhs to 430 lakhs, and land revenue and the income tax yield had gone up considerably, but he asked them to remember that expenditure had gone up too, their expenditure on education having gone up by 170 per cent. from pre-war times. They had a closing balance of 4 crores, but he asked the Council when they wanted to look at that balance with greedy eyes, that it was not a cash balance. "If we provide for the famine allotments and keep up the existing standard of expenditure," he said "in five years the whole of this balance will be wiped out." He drew attention particularly to the pressing needs of the Police expenditure and hoped that the interests of Bombay would be safeguarded in the future financial relations of the local with the Central Government which were now being settled by the Committee now turning in India.

Sir George Carmichael then introduced the revised financial statement for 1920-21, in a few general remarks, after which the Hon. Mr. Curtis explained in detail the various heads under his charge, referring in particular to the large provision for expenditure in connection with the Reforms for the development of Bombay, for co-ordination of work between local bodies and higher authorities and for the reorganisation of the Salt Department, and the Council proceeded to the discussion of the resolutions on the budget.

Government & Liquor Manufacture.

The name of Messrs. Carew and Co., a firm of country spirit manufacturers who had extended into a very large contract with the Government, figured largely in the discussion that followed. The contract with this firm expires on 31st March next. Government propose not to renew the contracts with this and other firms until 1st August but to manufacture country spirit departmentally. Messrs. Carew and Co., who provide nearly half the total supply required found it difficult to keep up the contract and have been willing to be relieved of it. They have suffered a loss through the failure of the mhowra crop and Government want to compensate them. There was a very lively discussion on these points, the Hon. Mr. Garud by his drastic resolution asking for the delection of item 22 under Excise in the draft financial statement brought up the whole question before the Council. Mr. Purshottam Thakurdas explained the Government position, how they had to go to Madras, and to Java to keep up the supply of liquor, how no contractors could have come forward in December last to meet the Government demand. But why were no tenders asked for in December as in March? asked Mr. Garud. Mr. Curtis hastened to explain that they had been invited and were due on "Monday next." Meanwhile the Government thought the best plan was to produce country liquor departmentally. The Governor looked upon it as a "very simple commercial point". In his opinion "it was first rate business" for the Government at the present juncture to manufacture departmentally.

Administrative Muddle.

Mr. Garud's resolution was lost but the manner in which Government have dealt with Carew and Co., came up for discussion again in the very next resolution moved by Rao Bahadur Harilal Desai who wanted to reduce by five lakhs the provision of nine lakhs in the budget relating to the expenditure in connection with the supply of country spirit to licensed retail vendors. He pointed out how the consumption of country spirit was decreasing, how only five lakhs of gallons would be required for the supply from March till August how they could be had at Re. 1.5 and Re. 1.12 per gallon respectively from two other firms, instead of paying Messrs. Carew and Co., the exhorbitant price Rs. 2-8 per gallon. When they came, Carew and Co., came in by selection not by competition remarked the Hon. Member, Mr. Curtis interrupting that he objected to this version. The Hon. Mr. Rao Sahib Desai in a telling speech asked Government to make their position clear. There had been some administrative muddle in this business. Why had Government not invited leaders in December last for the supply of country spirit? Why had they agreed to exhorbitant rates of Carew and Co.? Mr. Purshottamdas supported the Government Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas did not think any

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY'S BUDGET.

(Continued from previous page.)

to the subject but for the fact that the Hon. Rao Saheb Desai had done so. The actual advance to Messrs. Carew and Company was not anything like four lakhs but only two lakhs, and so far as the advances were concerned, no consideration had been shown to Messrs. Carew and Company that was not being shown to other distillers in the same position. As he had already said, the circumstances of the past year had been entirely exceptional, as a Committee recognised and having regard to those circumstances, if the contractors losses did prove to be crippling, it was under all the circumstances recognised that the advances should not be recovered. He thought that was a common straightforward business procedure.

BE CONSIDERATE!

Continuing the Hon. Mr. Curtis said he wished to make, as a result of his experience of the last few years, a few remarks on the general aspect of the question. They were shortly handing over to Ministers a department with a magnificent revenue. This increase in revenue had not been secured without a good deal of care and skill and a careful consideration of the various interests involved. Among these interests were those of trade on the one hand and of the contractors on the other, some of whom had been working with Government for at least a generation, if not more. For the benefit of those Councillors who were likely to be Ministers this time next year, he would say, as a result of long experience, that it was advisable and necessary to be considerate both with regard to those who manufactured and those who supplied the raw material. That had been the policy underlying these particular advances, and was one which he thought would be followed by any business house in this city. He would regret if the Council would make the contractors feel that they could not get such treatment in the future as they had been used to get in the past.

SIR G. LLOYD'S REGRET.

His Excellency the President, putting the resolution to the vote said:—

Gentlemen, I have only a few words to add on the subject which has been amply debated upon by the Council. I myself somewhat regret that this Council has occupied itself criticising a very ordinary and, I think, highly laudable commercial transaction. I may venture to make the observation, think they might have spent their time rathe better in thanking Government and particularly in congratulating the Hon. Member charge of the Department, on the amazing cord as regards his liquor policy. I cannot however, resist alluding to the two rather unfortunate lapses of memory which have occurred in this debate. First, on the part my Hon. Friend Rao Saheb Desai who was not able to get the information and subsequently found on documentary proof that he would have got it if he had taken the trouble to come to my Hon. Colleague who was waiting to give full information. Then we had the other slight lapse of memory on the part of Mr. Paranjpye, much more regrettable the case of so able and distinguished a Professor, who said that it was not discussed or passed in the Finance Committee. We find on unimpeachable authority that it was and the printed report goes to prove it.

Mr. Paranjpye: Not the figures.

His Excellency the President: Not the figures, but the actual policy, and it is the policy that we are discussing at present. But putting that aside, it is really a sheer waste of time, if I may say so. Here is a policy which would be carried out in any commercial firm of sound policy in trade. If you, gentlemen, want to teach the people that Government trade with, that they have got to put a large insurance fee on top of their price before they trade with Government, you will pass this resolution. But if you want them to feel that they are trading with people who can always be relied upon to deal with them fairly and not with people who absolutely put them down regardless of any particular circumstances which might happen to go against them, then you will oppose this resolution. I believe from my personal experience, as my Hon. Colleague has also pointed out, that in dealing with large affairs of business you cannot do better than beget a feeling of confidence and trust between the Government and the people who serve it and deal with it. There is nobody here who has attempted to suggest that there is anything improper in the transaction. What they suggest is that you better leave them alone as they must have made a lot of profit in other seasons. I do not believe that is good business. If you begin to treat your people like that you will never get such returns in the Excise Department again or get such good feeling between the Government and their traders. Well gentlemen, that is my Counsel to you. You can take it or leave it on one side, but should be very sorry if my Government had teach the business community dealing with us another lesson. I should certainly very stoutly oppose this resolution. I am very glad that it has been discussed as, if there was any misconception in Hon. Members' minds as regards our policy of fair treatment of persons dealing with Government, they have had an opportunity of having it removed. I am not in favour of this resolution. That is all can say to the Council.

The resolution was lost, 11 members voting in favour of and 17 against it.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then made by different Hon. Members, and lost:—

"This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to make a provision of Rs. 30,000 under head 22, Education, of Statement B of the Draft Financial Statement for the next year, for providing swimming baths at Poona, Ahmedabad and Dharwar to encourage swimming among students belonging to all schools and colleges; and that the expenditure be met by a corresponding reduction in item No. 24 of the said Statement B (compensation proposed to be paid to licensed manufacturers of country spirit.)"

"Reduce item 24 under Excise in the Draft Financial Statement by rupees one lakh and provide that sum for compensation to licensees of opium and ganja shops for losses sustained by them in the years 1918-19 and 1919-20."

"This Council recommends that lump provision be made for grant of Rs. 10,000 for swimming bath for schools, Dhulia, to be met by a corresponding reduction in item No. 25 of the Draft Financial Statement B."

Mr. G. S. Curtis then introduced the Budget

The Council then adjourned.

head under "Forest.

MEMORANDUM BY FINANCE MEMBER.

The following Memorandum was submitted by the Finance Member at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday last.

The Revised Financial Statement for 1920-21 has been cast in a form which it is hoped will give honourable members a clearer view both of the general position of the Provincial finances and of points of detail than the form which has been in use hitherto.

2. The following figures give a general view of the financial position:—

Opening balance, Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 455.26; Revised estimate, 1919-20, lakhs 440.70; Budget estimate, 1920-21, lakhs 483.08.

Receipts Budget estimate, 1919-20, lakhs 1038.27; Revised estimate 1919-20, lakhs 1135.20; Budget estimate, 1920-21 lakhs 1173.95

Expenditure Budget estimate 1919-20 lakhs 1052.00; Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 1093.32 Budget estimate 1920-21 lakhs 1267.69.

Surplus plus, or deficit minus—Budget estimate, 1919-20, lakhs minus 13.73; Revised estimate, 1919 20 lakhs plus 53.88; Budget estimate, 1920-21 lakhs minus 92.89.

Closing balance Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 441.53 Revised estimate, 1919-20 lakh 483.08 Budget estimate 1920-21 lakhs 389.34.

3. On the revenue side, the figures show that the comparatively rapid growth of revenue which began in the second year of the war is being maintained. This expansion is most marked under the divided heads of Stamps and Income Tax and under the wholly provincial head of Excise.

4. On the expenditure side among the points to which attention may be directed in the increasing cost of establishments the larger provision for the expansion of education, of medical relief and sanitation, the increased assistance given to local boards for local improvements and the greater activity under the Public Works Department heads.

BUDGET FOR 1920-21.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Heads of Revenue.

I.—Land Revenue and XXIX Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation Budget estimate 1919-20 lakhs 325.47; Budget estimate, 1920-21 lakhs 349.41 difference lakhs plus 23.94

IV.—Stamps Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 61.00 Budget estimate 1920-21 lakhs 82.50 difference lakhs plus 21.50.

V.—Excise Budget estimate, 1919-20 395.00; Budget estimate 1920-21 lakhs 430.00; difference lakhs plus 35.00.

VIII.—Income Tax Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 122.45 Budget estimate 1920.21 lakhs 185.00; diference lakhs plus 62.55.

IX.—Forest Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 80.50 Budget estimate, 1920-21 lakhs 90.00 plus 9.50.

X.—Registration Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 11.50; Budget estimate 1920-21 lakhs 13.00 difference lakhs plus 1.50.

Other Heads Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 63.33; Budget estimate 1920-21 lakhs 79.46; difference laks plus 16.13.

Total Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs 1050.25; Budget estimate 1920-21, lakhs 1229.37; difference lakhs plus 170.12.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial —Budget estimate, 1919-20 lakhs minus 20.98; Budget estimate, 1920-21 lakhs minus 57.92; difference lakhs minus 36.94.

Total Receipts Budget estimate 1919-20 lakhs 1038.27; Budget estimate, 1920-21 lakhs 1171.45 difference lakhs plus 133.18.

6. The estimates for land revenue are considerably higher than for any past year. They are framed as usual on the assumption that the monsoon will be normal. The increase due partly to additions to the demand accruing from some recent settlements but more largely to the fact that the good harvest in the current year has made possible the collection of a substantial amount out of the revenue which was suspended in consequence of the failure of the monsoon of 1918.

7. Under Income Tax the estimate for 1920-21 before division between Imperial and Provincial is almost 1½ crores higher than for the current year. This and the increase of 23½ under General Stamps reflect the commercial and industrial expansion which is taking place in Bombay. Excise revenue is expanding and is expected to give an increase of 35 lakhs. The good harvest, high prices obtained for agricultural produce and the general rise in the rate of wages paid for labour have all had their effect in augmenting this head of revenue. The percentage increase is of course smaller than what was obtained when the system of disposing of licenses was altered in 1918.

8—BUDGET ESTIMATE—EXPENDITURE.

	1919-20	1920-21	Difference.
3. Land Revenue	103.56	144.52	§40.96
11. Forest ...	41.43	54.77	§13.34
18. General Administration ...	23.05	26.36	§ 3.31
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	63.03	66.99	§ 3.96
19-B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	18.04	23.81	§ 5.77
20. Police ...	145.32	165.02	§19.70
2. Education ...	132.06	148.80	§16.74
24-A. Medical ...	36.17	51.39	§15.22
24-B. Sanitation ...	23.10	28.77	§ 5.67
26-A. Agriculture ...	22.89	29.31	§ 6.46
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	9.30	11.37	§ 2.07
29. Superannuation Allowances, etc. ...	45.43	46.21	§ .78
30. Stationery and Printing ...	19.87	19.80	—.07
32. Miscellaneous	11.13	12.32	§ 1.19
42. Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	8.75	9.32	§ .57
Interest on Debt ...	14.74	15.20	§ .46
43. Irrigation—Minor Works—Civil Department ...	.01	.13	§ .12
Public Works Department ...	17.29	24.38	§ 7.09
45. Civil Works—			
Civil Department ...	15.90	17.20	§.30
Public Works Dept. ...	130.00	171.75	§41.75
Other Heads ...	169.97	196.92	§26.95
Total Expenditure ...	1052.00	1264.34	§212.34

9. As already stated, a marked feature of the budget on the expenditure side is the provision for the improvement of pay and allowances of various establishments. Some revised schemes of pay resulting upon the recommendations of the Public Services Commission have been brought into effect during the current year while some provision is made specially or included in the lump provision referred to below for revisions which are still under consideration but may be expected to come into force during the ensuing year. The figures which the Government of India proposed to insert on this account in the Provincial Settlement under the Reforms Scheme are as follows:—

3, Land Revenue ...	7.49
7, Excise ...	.39
11, Forest ...	.72
20, Police	1.39
22, Education	1.87
24, Medical	3.08
26-A, Agriculture	.43
26-B, Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts.	.33
45, Civil Works	5.08
Miscellaneous (i.e., liberalization of travelling allowance rules and improvement of the Bombay House Allowance Scheme)	1.57
Total ...	22.37

With regard to other establishments, the situation was met by the grant of war allowances. These were sanctioned generally with effect from January 1918, at a cost of 48 lakhs per annum. Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for improved scales of these war allowances and for extending the limit of eligibility from a pay of Rs. 100 to a pay of Rs. 150. These proposals, if sanctioned, will involve an additional charge to Provincial Revenues of 14¼ lakhs during the current year as it is intended that effect should be given to the revised scale from 1st April 1919. As there is no prospect of any great fall in prices in the near future, Government have come to the conclusion that the revision of pay of establishments on a permanent basis need no longer be deferred. They have accordingly called upon heads of offices to formulate proposals to this end and a lump sum of 20 lakhs has been provided in the budget. For convenience this amount has been added to the Land Revenue head. In addition the following provisions have been made under specific heads:—

3, Land Revenue.

	Rupees in thousands.
1. Revision of the pay of Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars and Mukhtyarkars ...	2,05

6, Stamps.

2. Revision of establishment of the Central Stamp Depot, Karachi ...	9

7, Excise.

3. Amalgamation and re-organization of the non-gazetted staff and menials of the Department of Salt and Excise	2,50

11, Forest.

4. Revision of the pay of Rangers, Foresters and guards	2,68

18, General Administration.

5. Revision of the pay of Secretariat Establishments ...	1,14
6. Revision of the pay of establishments of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor ...	13

19-A, Courts of Law.

7. Revision of the clerical establishment of the Appellate Side of the High Court, and Translators ...	48
8. Revision of the establishment of the Small Causes Court, Bombay ...	34
9. Revision of the establishment of the Sheriff of Bombay ...	4

20, Police.

10. Grant of increased rates of pay to the Constabulary in the Presidency proper ...	1,00

22, Education.

11. Revision of pay of Assistant Masters and Mistresses in Secondary Schools and Training Institutions and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors ...	2,00
12. Revision of the pay of clerks in the Educational Department ...	12

25, Political.

13. Revision of the scale of pay of the Deputy Assistant Political Agents ...	26

42, Irrigation—Major Works.

14. Lump provision for the revision of certain establishments ...	75

43, Irrigation—Minor Works.

15. Lump provision for the revision of certain establishments ...	1,25
45, Civil Works—Public Works Department.	
16. Lump provision for the revisions and recruitment of certain establishments ...	2,00
Total ...	16,83

In addition to the above the following provisions have been made under the head 20, Police:—

20, Police.

Grant of additional war allowances to the Constabulary in the Presidency proper, Sind and Kathiawar ...	7,12
Increase in the pay and allowances of the European Cadre of the Bombay City Police ...	2,09
Grant of war allowances to Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants in Sind ...	33
Revision of the pay of Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors of Police ...	70
Total ...	10,24

Under 22, Education a provision of 15,44 has been made for the grant of war allowances to primary school teachers out of the surplus excise revenue.

10. The increased cost of establishment is naturally most noticeable under the head of Police for which a provision of 165 lakhs has to be made as against 106 lakhs in 1916-17. As there has been no important increase in establishment except in Bombay City, practically the whole increase represents improvement in the pay and allowances of the police force.

11. The provision for Education has risen from 76 lakhs in 1916.17 to nearly 149 lakhs in 1920.21. Here part of the increase is as elsewhere due to a general improvement in the pay of establishments but if the details given in the Chief Secretary's memorandum are studied, it will be seen that a large proportion of the increase represents an expansion of educational facilities. Under Medical a provision is made of 51.39 lakhs against an expenditure of 19.17 lakhs in 1916-17 and under Sanitation 28¾ lakhs against 4.6. With regard to Sanitation, it may be remarked that expenditure fell off during the war because pipes and pumping plant for waterwork and drainage schemes could not be obtained Reference has already been made to the assistance being given to Local Boards. Leaving aside what is provided under the educational heads, it may be noted that the programme of abolishing tolls on Local Board roads and compensating the Boards for the loss will be completed during the coming year. The Boards this year were given a recurring grant of 8 lakhs for improving the roads in their charge. For next year it is proposed to give them similar assistance but in a different form. It has been decided to provincialise a considerable mileage of Local Board roads. It was found on examination that the mileage of Provincial roads was considerably smaller in Khandesh and Guzerat than in the rest of the Central Division and in the Southern Division. Though all Divisions will share in the benefit, the previous inequality will be in some degree rectified and Sind, where provincial road mileage was almost nil, has not been overlooked. These new provincial roads are provided for under 45, Civil Works—Public Works Department. The provision under this head is for 171¼ lakhs as against 67.10 lakhs in 1916-17. Part of the increase is discounted by the great rise in the cost of labour and materials. For the rest, steps have to be taken to make up leeway with ordinary programme of development which delayed by reason of financial stringency and depletion of establishments during the war.

BALANCES.

12. For the current year the budget was for a deficit of 13¾ lakhs, but though the expenditure is expected to exceed the estimates by 32.32 lakhs, the receipts increased in greater proportion with the result that a surplus of 53.88 lakhs is expected. This will bring the opening balance for 1920.21 to the figure of 494.58 lakhs. The budget proposals involve a draft on these balances to the extent of 92.89 lakhs. The accumulation of so large a balance is in great part the result of restrictions imposed on our expenditure during the war. It is reasonable, at least not extravagant, to meet urgent demands out the balance even though we may be anticipating to some extent future increase of revenue At the same time, it must be remembered that with an expenditure of 12½ crores, it necessary to keep a much larger balance than the 60 lakhs which was regarded as prudent when the revenue was between 7 and 8 crores. Again we have to decide whether Provincial finance should take over the whole or part of the Provincial loan and advance account. The balance of loans outstanding is to-day at comparatively high figure of 315.19 lakhs, because of the big takavi advances made during the famine of 1918-19. The advantage would be that the interest charged by the Government of India would be saved. On the other hand, it is necessary to make sure that the locking up of so large a sum would not unduly hamper Provincial finance.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

13. The following changes in the original estimates were recommended by the Finance Committee and have been accepted by Government:—

Police.—Omission of proposed provision of Rs. 5,225 for the grant of free return tickets to England for self and family to Police Sergeants once in eight years.

Medical.—Omission of proposed provision for grant of personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem to the Chief Clerk of the Surgeon-General and substitution therefore of a provision of Rs. 1,000 for payment of honorarium.

Excise.—Reduction from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 of provision for the net liability of Government on the transfer of the distillery plant at Surat from the present contractors.

The discussions both at the informal meeting in December and the ordinary meeting in January covered a wide field. It may be mentioned that the arrangements which had been made with contractors in view of the difficulties of maintaining the required supply of country liquor were subjected to close scrutiny by the Committee.

14. The Committee appointed by Government for the purpose of considering the most effective method of distributing the additional revenue derived from the modified system of disposal of the right of retail vend of country spirit had stated that a conservative estimate of the excess revenue for each of the three years 1918-19 to 1920-21 should be taken at 45.00, and that one-third of this amount should be counted upon as recurring revenue. They had also made the following recommendations:—

I.—That 75 per cent. of the recurring revenue should be devoted to the five objects mentioned below:—

(1) The opening of new schools in rural areas;

(2) The encouragement of free and compulsory primary education in municipal areas;

(3) The increase of pay of primary school teachers;

(4) The provision of special facilities for the primary education of the backward classes;

(5) The training of primary school teachers.

II.—That 50 per cent. of the non-recurring revenue should be devoted to the three following objects:—

(1) Building grants for primary schools;

(2) Building and equipment of training schools for primary teachers; and

(3) Grain compensation for primary school teachers.

III.—That the balance of the revenue—both recurring and non-recurring—should be spent on objects of sanitation (including water supply) and medical relief.

Figures of the surplus excise revenue obtained since the Committee framed their estimate show that the amount to be classed as recurring revenue is likely to be about 16.00 during the currency of the present period of auction licences, i.e., three years from 1st April 1918. The *pro forma* account in respect of this revenue maintained by the Accountant General is appended to this Memorandum.

It may be explained that the lower figures for this surplus revenue in the revised estimate and in the budget estimate for the ensuing year are due to deduction of the amounts paid by Government as compensation to shopkeepers, advances to distillery contractors and other abnormal expenditure incurred by Government in securing a supply of liquor, the principle being that all additional charges falling on Government as a result of the introduction of the new system should be set against the surplus revenue in order to calculate the amount available for the special purposes indicated above.

Government have made a close examination of the policy of earmarking specific sources of revenue for certain objects and have come to the conclusion that it is financially unsound. They have accordingly decided to abandon the special allocation of the so-called surplus excise revenue. They consider that there is no reason to anticipate that the requirements of the Presidency under Education, Medical and Sanitation will not be provided for as amply without the system of allocation as with it and that it should disappear with the existing system of Provincial financial settlements.

Pro forma account of the surplus excise revenue up to the end of 1920-21.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

Receipts—

1917-18 Actuals ...	16,58
1918.19 ,, ...	55,55
1919-20 Revised ...	47,49
1920-21 Budget ...	30,98
Total ...	1,50,58

The share of the Educational Department for recurring expenditure is 13,50 per annum —40,50 for three years.

The share of the Medical and Sanitary Departments for recurring expenditure is 4,50 per annum—13,50 for three years.

The share of the Educational Department for non-recurring expenditure is (1,50,58—54.00) devided 2 minus 48.29.

The share of the Medical and Sanitary Departments for non-recurring expenditure is 48,29.

Total share of the Educational Department —40.50 plus 48,29 minus 88.79.

Total share of the Medical and Sanitary Departments—13,50 plus 48.29 minus 61,79.

Expenditure, Educational Departments—

1918-19 Actuals ...	13,43
1919-20 Revised ...	24.68
1920-21 Budget ...	25.46
Total ...	63,57

Balance at the credit of the Educational Department at the end 1920-21, 88,79 minu 63,57 eq. 25,22.

Expenditure, Medical and Sanitary Departments—

1918-19 Actuals ...	4,62
1919-20 Revised ...	13,77
1920-21 Budget ...	29,69
Total ...	48,08

Balance at the credit of the Medical and Sanitary Departments at the end of 1920-21, 61,79 minus 48,08 eq. 13,71; total balance 38,93.

INTERPELLATIONS.

WAR LOAN SCANDAL.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. D V Belvi asked:—

Q.—Is it a fact that in the Ranebennur taluka of the Dharwar district many people who have contributed to the Second Indian War Loan through the revenue authorities have not yet received their war bonds? A.—On the 14th October, 1919, 77 bonds of the Second Indian War Loan subscribed for through the Ranebennur Post Office remained undelivered.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say whether it is a fact that the taluka authorities are now returning money to some of the contributors? A.—In some cases subscribers to the Second Indian War Loan tendered payment to the Mamlatdar in Post Office Cash Certificates of the First Indian War Loan. The surplus proceeds of these Cash Certificates over and above the amounts subscribed to the Second Indian War Loan have been returned to the subscribers.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say whether it is a fact that some bonds that have been applied for through the revenue authorities and issued are found to be in the names of persons whose identity could not be traced and thus they remain undelivered with the postal authorities? A.—Of the 77 bonds mentioned in the answer to clause (a) 60 are in process of delivery to the persons entitled. In the case of the remaining 17 bonds, of the nominal value of Rs. 750, the full names of the holders have not been entered by the Calcutta Issue Office. The original applications have accordingly been asked for from the Calcutta Issue Office for verification. When received arrangements will be made for the delivery of the bonds.

THE SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

Q.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article in the issue of the "Mahratta", dated 25th January, 1920, under the heading "Amnesty and Savarkar brothers"? A.—Yes.

Q.—If so, is it true that Mr. G. D. Savarkar was convicted of abetting the waging of war against His Majesty by publishing a poem and was sentenced to transportation for life and confiscation of property? A.—Ganesh D. Savarkar was sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property and to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Nasik, concurring with the assessors, for offences committed under sections 121 and 124-A of the Indian Penal Code by the publication of a book of Marathi poems which were held by the original Court and by the High Court on appeal to contain matter of a grossly seditious character and incitements to rebellion.

Q.—Does the article contain a correct statement of facts? If not, what are the real facts? A.—No such representations as referred to in the article have reached this Government.

Q.—Will Government be graciously pleased to say if they ever recommended the Savarkar brothers or either of them to the clemency of the Government of India in view of the recent Royal Proclamation? A.—No.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Special meeting for intercession on behalf of Y. W. C. A. work in India, Burma and Ceylon, at the Y. W. C. A., Mayo Road, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Ujina via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 20.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Excelsior Theatre, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 53rd anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prof. N. G. Walinkar will deliver a lecture on "The World situation from a religious standpoint", to-day at 6-30 p.m.

ABDULABHAI LALJEE CHARITIES.

At the request of the Trustees of the Abdulabhoy Laljee Charities, applications are invited by the Social Service Committee of the Young Khoja Brotherhood, from deserving students (Khoja or Mahomedan) studying in the Bombay schools or colleges, for help to enable them to prosecute their studies. Such applications, accompanied by certificate from the Head of their respective institutions, are to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, the Social Service Committee of the Young Khoja Brotherhood, at Khoja Mohalla, Bombay 3.

SARASWAT SEVAK SAMAJ.

A Commercial class will be started, under the auspices of the above Samaj, on the 28th inst. Persons desirous of joining should apply to the Secretary of the Samaj, opposite Pandit English School, Borghat Lane, Girgaum.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

RESULTS OF FIRST FLIGHT RAFFLE.

It will be remembered that the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete organised a raffle for passenger flights in the Handley-Page aeroplane which is now at the Jehu aerodrome. The price of tickets is Rs. 10, so that the fortunate winners will secure the very interesting and instructive experience of a flight over the city of Bombay at a remarkable cheap rate.

The first flight will take place from the Jehu aerodrome (nearest station Ville Parle) at 10 a.m. to-day, and the winners of the raffle who will form the crew of the Handley-Page aeroplane on this occasion are as follows:—

	Drawing No.
(1) Mr. J. Moran Baksh ...	65
(2) Mr. P. B. Petit ...	6
(3) Mr. Tapidas D. Sanghi ...	33
(4) Dr. S. R. Soneji ...	54
(5) Mr. P. B. Petit ...	5
(6) Mrs. Forbes Smith ...	40
(7) Mr. L. R. Mehta ...	11
(8) Mr. S. B. Somant ...	14
(9) Mr. K. H. Cama ...	48
(10) Mr. Nadanlal Chowdhuri ...	17
(11) Mr. J. N. Mehta ...	9
(12) Mr. Sagarmal ...	63
(13) Mr. Jamshed Jehangir Neemuchwalla ...	39
(14) Captain J. C. Stowell ...	28

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

To overcome exchange difficulties the Government of India have been considering proposals for adoption of definite rupee basis for pay of soldiers in India and hope to announce the decision of the Secretary of State shortly.

It has been decided to introduce the Value Payable Postal System between the United Kingdom and India and *vice versa* from 1st April next. The rules and regulations for using this system will be published very shortly.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

TO PROTEST against the

CURRENCY and EXCHANGE POLICY of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE,

SATURDAY. THE 20TH MARCH at 5-30 p. m.

President—

MR. JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 15, 1920.

ON THE BLACK LIST!

When the Royal Amnesty was announced ten weeks ago, it was hoped that the Bombay Government would interpret it in a liberal manner, and hasten to show such tokens of goodwill as would demonstrate the genuineness of their desire to carry out the Royal wish in regard to the heralding of the New Era; but they did not exhibit any degree of precipitancy in applying it. British Indian subjects, on whom restrictions had been imposed, were freed; they were less than a dozen, but the element of rashness, supposed to be the fault of youth, was cunningly eliminated by the omission of the word "and" between "British" and "Indian". As if that were not enough, to the Bombay Government had been ascribed by Mr. Montagu the responsibility of tripping a man otherwise entitled to return to India, with the refusal of passports. The method is, perhaps, novel and ingenious, but it does not manifest any generosity of dealing. The treatment to be accorded to the "Bombay Chronicle" was, we were told, to be judged as a connected question. From the reply given by Government to the Hon. Mr. Belvi, we, officially, get the information that we are still on the black list. When the Government first announced that they were cancelling the securities of certain journals and presses, every one was curious to know their names, if only to judge of the depth and direction of local goodwill. The publication of names was reserved as an answer to an interpellation, so that the Government regarded it as a quiet business proposition to be treated without fuss. Now that the names are published, we should in the first place heartily congratulate the journals and presses that have been freed from the old incubus under which they were condemned to live. It will be noticed that the journals, which are classed as unworthy of considerate treatment, are those that are most honoured by the Indian public, and have earned, through good report and evil report, some credit for reflecting the real feelings of the people. The paltry, "try-it-on-the-dog" style adopted by the Local Government, forces the conclusion that the limit to clemency which they have recognised is not so much the requirement of public safety as the temptation to keep a strangle-hold on the "inconvenient" Press. We venture to think that a chance could have been given to the journals under disfavour, without seriously running the risk of having the public safety subverted in consequence. However, Sir George Lloyd's Government have, probably after a repetition of the usual enquiries touching the *bona fides* and moral worth of the black-listed journals, decided to keep them under the stain of inexpiable sin and the peril of subsequent annihilation.

We do not know when the obligations of the Nationalist movement in India will be recognised by Government as something which may be honourably discharged without the Government regarding its exponents as deserving of no quarter. We take the invidious action of Government towards the unforgiven journals as notice that they exist by executive sufferance; we leave it to the public to judge, and the Government to reflect, whether treatment like this, which is poorer than what was offered to the Burmese press, is worthy of the beginnings, in this Presidency, of a new era when we are all bidden to obliterate the bitternesses of the past. We confess the decision of Sir George Lloyd's Government has come to us as a great surprise and, we have no doubt it will be a rude awakening to the public of this Presidency. We are surprised because we took for granted that the Gracious Proclamation of His Majesty was regarded by the Government as well as the people as a solemn obligation to work the Reforms in a genuine spirit of trust, good-will and harmony: more, because we expected, in full confidence, that, whatever happened in any other part of India, in a Presidency, the head of whose Government was Sir George Lloyd, there would be a complete obliteration of the soreness of the past and a real beginning with a clean state. We believed that whatever Sir George Lloyd did during the period before the Reform Bill—a period of intense discontentment among the people and panic on the part of officialdom—he was determined in the "New Era," to guide the administration of this Presidency in such a way as to make the Press Act a dead letter. We believed so because we thought that Sir George coming as he did fresh from the free atmosphere of England and anxious, as we know, he was to be a "people's Governor," himself realised that there could be no genuine beginning in representative Government without a free Press—a Press subject to no restriction except that imposed by the ordinary law of every civilized country.

We have been disillusioned and we have no doubt the public will share the disillusionment. Perhaps, we did not make sufficient allowance for the atmosphere of stern and unbending officialdom which surrounds Sir George Lloyd—a fact due, we confess, to a fond hope that there would be on the part of officialdom a substitution of tolerance for distrust of the Nationalist Press. So far as we are concerned—and we speak on behalf of the people of this Presidency—this unfortunate lack of trust, imagination and statesmanship displayed by Sir George Lloyd's Government will make no difference whatsoever in our earnest endeavour constructively to work the Reforms. For, the necessity of such earnest endeavour arises irrespective of the attitude of the bureaucracy. We have to work the reform, primarily and mainly, not because we have been bidden by Parliament to do so, but because it is to the interests of *our* country that we should utilise every means that is available to us of bringing nearer the day when it will become a self-respecting and self-governing member of the British Commonwealth. We shall cordiall welcome the co-operation of the bureaucracy whenever and wherever that co-operation is forthcoming, becaus it shall be our duty to do so. The attitude of Sir George Lloyd's Govern ment towards the Press brings into relief how limited is the scope of this co-opera tion likely to be. Nevertheless, we have to make the best of it. This does not, however, lessen the genuine regret that we feel at the attitude of the Government, which is as short-sighted as it is surprising. We still hope Sir George Lloyd's Government will reconsider their decision. Sir George Lloyd has, on more than one occasion, stated that the key-note of his policy is to help forward the Nationalist aspirations of Indians. We readily acknowledge—and we have never been ungrudging in the due appreciation of all the good that he has done—that Sir George Lloyd has always been anxious, according to his lights, to promote the best interests of the people of this Presidency. But may we venture, in all humility, to remind him of a homely saying of the wise and experienced that the real criterion of an administrator's sympathy for the people lies not so much in his unfailing endeavour to promote their interests,—as he understands them or in the way he understands it,—as in his constant recognition of the fact that he can and must do everything for the people except *thin for* them?

JUST TIME TO HASTEN UP.

In concluding his protest in the London "Times" against the condemnation of the Punjab massacres, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said: "As regards my general handling of the Punjab situation in April last, I am content to await the report of Lord Hunter's Committee." Lord Hunter's Committee has reported and it is doubtful if there is much in it to disturb the faith that was in Sir Michael. We have always had a suspicion that Sir Michael would end with a peerage. From forecasts made of the Hunter Committee's report, we may infer that cumstances are conspiring to help a great reaction in his favour, and even give a boom to, the incident which Sir Michael commended as the decisive factor in the "rebellion." Lord Hunter, the suitable chairman whom the Government of India discovered after an arduous quest of six months, has left for England; his colleagues have returned to their ordinary avocations; and we have now to expect the "simultaneous" publication of the report in England and India. If it is true that European members combined together to sign a report of their own, we may anticipate its purport. Those, who expected much, are likely to be disappointed; those, who pointed out the significance of the original stuffing in the Committee, will probably see their fears justified. The Committee was the creation of the Government of India, and when members like Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir Abdur Rahim were proposed, they, according to report, proved unacceptable to the constituting authorities. What the public demanded was the appointment of a Royal Commission, inasmuch as the Government of India, far from being impartial referees, had staked their credit by according blind support to the local Government. If the local Government came out with a bad character, the responsibility of correction would be shown to have been undischarged by higher authorities; in a word the credit of Lord Chelmsford and his Government was involved in the findings of the Enquiry. The appointment of a Royal Commission would have meant the creation of an authority independent of the Government of India and empowered to summon witnesses for its purpose.

The Hunter Committee had no judicial character and their function was to deal with such witnesses as the Government chose to place before them. Through a tactical deadlock, non-officials were compelled to withhold evidence, as they thought it unfair that while officials should be accorded the privilege of instructing counsel in person, public leaders should be refused the same facility. After the corner was passed, came the Royal Clemency, and when evidence was offered, the Committee again retreated. In the end it became an official function, with a tenth of the facts to weigh and that tenth consisting of the admissions of martial law experts who could not by any manner of means help blurting out a little of the tenth. When some of the disclosures reached England, the authorities professed ignorance and pointed to the "impartial enquiry." As if to counteract mischief, the report of the Punjab Government was promptly issued for the edification of the British public. It was a sort of improvised fencing for the safety of the outskirts. Have the European majority strengthened it? Affecting high, judicial susceptibility, apologists called from time to time for a truce, and asked those condemned of savage conduct to await the pronouncement of the Committee. If the majority have reported in favour of their views they may rapturously turn back to the controversy and applaud, in the open, conduct which they were, all the while, secretly approving. The Indo-British Assocition is quite live and vigilant, and we may expect them to exploit the situation to the utmost. We understand that Mr. George Morgan, president of the European Association, and a few others have booked their passage "home" in expectation of probabilities. Efforts are likely to be made scotch the views of the Indian minority and to suppress the fact that the Committee could deal only with Government officials. It was something like a purely departmental enquiry held in the open. We know the attitude of our Anglo-Indian friends; we know how even clergymen have openly connived at massacre and pleaded for the exoneration of criminals. It is a pity they have taken it as a blood-feud; how else can their sympathies and bravadoes be understood?

The country will have a grave responsibility to fulfill. In the first place we should make a serious effort to let the truth be known in Britain. We have the evidence and conclusions of the Congress Enquiry. We hope it will be immediately published, and an ample summary of it cabled to the British Congress Committee, printed in London and duly circulated, if only to give notice to the public of the existence of the non-official evidence which was excluded by the Official Committee. The Government, we were told, have cabled their reports with a view to simultaneous publication. Government are rich enough to do it to their satisfaction and there is no risk of their cables being intercepted or mislaid; but we hope the Congress Committee will not stint in view of the national interests involved, and will try its best to issue a full British version in time. The British Congress Committee feels the need of it. Let us, as far as possible, try to give a glimpse of the truth. Secondly, we should send a united deputation to Britain of men who are influential, earnest and trustworthy. They should start at once with the necessary papers and materials to explain the realities of April last, the various arts of violence which were adopted, the true causes of the concealment Mr. Montagu complained about, and the course of justice necessary for the restoration of British honour. So far as we know, there is no need to hold ourselves in suspense any more. The expected will come to pass, but let us promptly get ready to appeal to the British people direct and demand from them the vindication of their trusteeship.

Notes of the Day.

The Premier's Pledge.

The Islamic world, and in particular the Indian Moslem world, heaved a sigh of relief the other day on being assured by the British Premier himself that his declaration of 5th January, 1918, was "specific, unqualified and deliberate." But, after what period of long-drawn anxiety has the reassuring statement come! Various attempts were made, within the knowledge of the Premier and his Government, to misinterpret the language of the pledge and, indeed, to go back on it. The "Times" went so far as to tell the Moslems of India that it was only an offer. Neither did the Premier nor his colleagues in the Cabinet, knowing as they did the rising volume of dismay and indignation among Moslems in India, seek to assure the latter that there was no intention on the part of His Majesty's Government to go back on or whittle down the pledge. In the House of Commons, every attempt made to elicit a reassuring pronouncement from the Ministry with reference to the past pledge of the Premier, was unsuccessful, save on the occasion when Mr. Montagu was obliged to say in reply to Mr. Aubrey Herbert that "he had continually urged upon the Peace Conference the importance to India of peace with Turkey consistent with the policy contained in Mr. Lloyd George's speech of January 5th, 1918." But neither did Mr. Montagu nor Mr. Bonar Law, when he was similarly tackled by Mr. Aubrey Herbert a few days later, think it necessary to give an undertaking on behalf of His Majesty's Government that, so far as the Government were concerned, there was no intention at all to depart from the policy contained in the Premier's pledge. If the Premier or any of the responsible Ministers had undertaken earlier to disabuse the minds of Indian Moslems of the grave apprehensions they had come to entertain regarding the Premier's pledge and had explicitly declared, as has been done now, that the pledge was "specific, unqualified and deliberate", much of the suspicion in the minds of the Muslims of India would not have been engendered.

Exchange in East Africa.

The East African journals just received in India are full of the commotion and tale of woe caused among the Indian community in particular by the sudden fixing on February 9th last, of the value of the pound sterling at eight and a half rupees, by the local Government. As a result of this step the prices of food stuffs, which were already considerably high, are reported to have gone up by about twenty-five per cent., while the exchange rate jumped from two to twenty-five per cent. Since the Indian rupee is the standard currency of British East Africa, it was to be expected, of course, following the fixation of sterling value of the rupee in India, early last month, that a similar step would be taken in East Africa, but the exchange situation in that colony does not appear to have been so really acute as to necessitate action immediately. Col. Amery, while admitting that the measure inflicted hardship on Indians, offers them the poor consolation that they would gain correspondingly in so far as they drew new capital from India or were producers or traders for export. East Africa being more an importing than an exporting country, the trade balance is against it and consequently the tendency is for more money to go out of the Colony than to come in. The Indians are large traders and are also in the habit of making constant remittances to their families in India. Hence the entire Indian community has been hard hit by the step taken by the authorities. The British Government should have ascertained carefully the condition of things in the Colony and the probable effects of a drastic change, before suggesting to the East African Government to take the step they have taken.

A War Loan Scandal.

The official replies to the Hon. Mr. Belvi's interpellations in the local Council on the subject of the war loan collections in the Ranebennur taluka of he Dharwar District throw a not very pleasant side-light on the War Loan campaign in the mofussil. Happily the object for which the Loan was raised has been achieved, but there is no disguising the fact that some over-zealous and not too scrupulous officers in the districts brought to bear undue pressure on many poor people to make them subscribe to the War Loan. We had occasion in the past to bring to light several cases of such methods of pressure and persuasion resulting in great hardship to the victims. The conduct of the Mamlatdar at Ranebennur, as revealed in the official replies, was arbitrary in the extreme and we are both amazed and pained to see that there is not a word of condemnation by Government of the action of the Mamlatdar or an assurance that steps will be taken to arrange for the early return of the deposits of the ryots' monies, wrongfully handed over by the Mamlatdar to the cooperative credit societies. Government admit that the sums subscribed by these ryots were invested in war bonds in the names of cooperative credit societies—and not in the names of the subscribers—"without the consent of the individuals concerned," but "with the concurrence of the members of the War Loan Committees!" The Mamlatdar and his "War Loan Committees" had apparently pretty notions of the sacredness of other people's funds. When [illegible] that over 500 individuals, and subscriptions aggregating Rs. 41,825, are affected by this act of official high-handedness one can readily imagine the amount of hardship such arbitrary proceedings have engendered. We trust the Mamlatdar's action has been severely censured by his immediate superiors.

TURKEY & LABOUR PARTY.

EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM CONDEMNED.

REPLY TO INDIAN MOSLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In response to various appeals for a statement on Labour Party policy, from Indian Moslems, the enclosed memorandum has been passed by the Executive Committee and ordered to be forwarded to the British and Indian Press.—Yours, etc.

HERBERT TRACEY,
Press and Publicity Secretary.

33, Eccleston Square, London.
Feb. 17.

1. The Labour Party are opposed to any discrimination between Moslems and Christians in the Peace Settlement, and believe that the principle of self-determination, which they have advocated for the settlement of Europe, should also govern the settlement of the Middle East. They gladly endorse the words of the fourth resolution of the meeting of Bombay Moslems assembled on the 18th September last, that "no differential treatment should be accorded to the Christian and Moslem peoples and that the principle of self-determination, which has been applied to the Christian peoples of Europe, should be made applicable to the Moslem peoples also."

2. On the other hand, the Labour Party cannot follow the Bombay Moslems in limiting such self-determination by adding the condition "under the suzerainty of the Khalifa." They believe that the "Khilafat" is a religious question which ought to be settled among the Moslems themselves, and that non-Moslem governments ought not to intervene in it. They approve the declarations of disinterestedness in the Khilafat question which have been published by the British Government on several occasions since the beginning of the war, the more so as they understand that this question is a subject of acute controversy in the Islamic world. The Ottoman Khilafat is not acknowledged by the Shia denomination (which includes a considerable percentage of the Moslem community in India itself, and almost the entire population of Persia); by the Wahhabis of Central Arabia or the Senuasi of North Africa; by the Sultan of Morocco, the Imam of Sanaa, or the Sherif of Mecca, who appears to have been prayed for as "Commander of the Faithful" by the Arabic-speaking Moslems of the Hejaz, Palestine and Syria who have thrown off Turkish sovereignty as a result of the war. It is obvious that the Labour Party could not, consistently with the principle of self-determination, ask the British Government to put any kind of pressure on these Arabs to place themselves again under the ottoman Khalifa's authority. The claims of the King of the Hedjaz to the "Khilafat" we regard as a purely Moslem question, and as Christian Powers ought never to think of interfering in the religious controversy which divides the various Moslem denominations, so they ought not to interfere in questions relating to the "Khilafat."

Application of Self-Determination.

3. With regard to the application of self-determination to the various territories included, at the outbreak of war, in the Ottoman Empire, a distinction may be observed between (a) territories where the desires of the people as to their destiny are already known; (b) territories where these desires have not been, but ought to be, ascertained; and (c) territories where the principles of self-determination is inapplicable.

(a) It is obvious that throughout the greater part of the Anatolian Peninsula, where the Osmanli Turks are in a large majority over other nationalities, self-determination would be realised by the maintenance of an independent Turkish national State. On the other hand, it may be taken for granted that complete independence from Turkey or any other power is desired by the various tribes and principalities in the former Ottoman spare in the Arabian Peninsula; and it is probable that in the Syrian districts (Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Damascus) which are at present under the military administration of Prince Feisal's army, an independent national state would fulfil the desires of the great majority of the population, including most of the Christians, who, like the moslems, are Arabic-Speaking. The agreement between the Allied Governments regarding the disposal of Syria does not receive our support, and whatever may be the final form of Government devised for these districts the following conditions must be secured: the peace and settlement of the Middle East and the Liberty and security of its various creeds and races.

(b) At the same time, a formal ascertainment of the wishes of the population of these Syrian districts might be desirable, and it is undoubtedly desirable in the Arabic-speaking countries (Syrian littoral, Palestine and Mesopotamia) which are in the occupation of British and French forces. These populations ought to be consulted on the three alternatives of (1) the restoration of some form of Ottoman sovereignty, (2) unconditional independance, (3) independence under mandate given for a limited period and on fixed conditions by the League of Nation. No *a-priori* decisions ought to be arrived at by the Peace Conference as to the destiny of these populations. The first step towards a good settlement is the ascertainment of what they want themselves.

Mandate for Armenia.

(c) The Labour Party consider that the principle of self-determination is inapplicable to the north-eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire (roughly, those of Van, Bitlis, Erzerum, Trebizond, Shabin Kara-Hissar, Diarbekr, Eamuret-ut-Azib, Marash, and the greater part of the vilayet of Adana), for the following reasons (1) The area has a mixed population (Kurdo, Armenians, Greeks, Turks) with no element in a majority over the remainder; (2) The Ottoman Government has long misgoverned this area, setting one race against another, and organising massacres of the Armenians, the worst case of all being the atrocities during the recent war. The exhaustive first-hand evidence that has now been published both from American and from German sources unfortunately removes all doubt as to the truth of these terrible events, and it also appears from the evidence that the local nationalities might have gone on living peaceably side by side if the Ottoman Government had not given the command for a general onslaught on one race by the others. In view of these facts, the assumption of responsibility for the reconstruction of this country by the League of Nations, whether directly or indirectly, seems the only practicable means of healing its wounds. The Labour Party are convinced that Ottoman sovereignty over this country ought to be terminated completely, but they do not wish the past ascendancy of the Turks merely to be replaced by the ascendancy of one of the other races. They wish all the races in Armenia to be enabled to live peaceably together and to be accustomed to the joint management of their affairs, and they believe that a mandate promises better than any other arrangement that can be proposed for the immediate future. It may be added that in certain other areas of smaller extent, such as Eastern Thrace and the districts round Smyrna (both mentioned in the Bombay resolution),, the expropriation and deportation of non-Turkish elements in the population (particularly Greeks) by the Ottoman Government since 1913, and especially during the European war, has made self-determination difficult, if not impossible, to apply. At any rate, it is clear that a vote of the present inhabitants, without regard for those who have been forcibly removed, would be no proper criterion for the disposal of these provinces, The question of Smyrna is particularly difficult. If the dispossessed Greeks are taken into accounts as the certainly must be, self-determination would probably transfer the city and the surrounding district from Turkey to Greece. But the Labour Party realise that free commercial access to Smyrna, which is the terminal port of the Anatolian railway system, will be of the utmost economic importance to Turkey in the future as in the past. Possibly some solution for this problem may be suggested by the precedents of Danzig and Fiume.

Constantinople.

4. A question not touched upon in the Bombay resolutions, though it is of great international importance is that of the commercial highway through the Straits. Not only Southern Russia, but all the countries in Central and South-Eastern Europe which border on the Danube, depend on free passage through the Straits for their maritime trade with the rest of the world, and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that a region including Bavaria at one end and Bokhara at the other cannot recover economic or political stability without the certainly that this passage will be free for trade both in peace and war. It is difficult to see how this freedom can be secured unless at least a strip of territory along both shores of the Bosphorus and the Dardenelles is placed under the control of the League of Nations, and the Labour Party feel that in the disposal of such teritory the freedom of the Straits ought to be the parmanent consideration. At the same time they realise sentiment not only of the Turks, but of all Moslems, for Constantinople, and they understand that, at any rate, within the walls of Stambul, the Turkish inhabitants are in a majority. They are therefore opposed to the separation of Stambul from Turkey unless it is proved that international control of the Etraits is impossible without it, but on the evidence available they are not convinced that this is the case, and they would like to throw out the suggestion that while Para and both shores of the Bosphorus might be ceded by Turkey and constituted, with the Gallipoli Peninsula, into an international territory. Stambul itself (including the Mosque of St. Sophia) might be left under Turkish sovereignty and remain the capital of the Turkish State if the Turks desire it.

5. Finally, the Labour Party realise that, apart from the question of the Khilafat, all Moslems are concerned at the break-up of Turkey (which is surely inevitable, if self-determination is applied to her territories, for the non-Turkish Moslems, as well as the Christians, appear to be hostile to Turkish rule) because they feel that the political position of Islam in the world will be weakened by the downfall of the last Moslem State which could claim to be a "great power." The Labour Party are utterly opposed to any advantage being taken of the Turkish settlement in order to extend the hold of European imperialism over non-European peoples. That has been made clear in the preceding paragraphs of this statement. At the same time they doubt whether the Ottoman Empire has performed or could perform the function expected of her by non-Ottoman Moslems, and they suggest that the destiny of Turkey is of less importance to Islam than the destinies of the much larger Moslem populations that have come under some form or other of European domination. They therefore take the opportunity here of putting it on record that they stand for the full and rapid establishment of national self-Government, not only in India but in Egypt and Mesopotamia, and for its restoration in Persia, believing that when this goal is attained Islam will have greater opportunities for self-development than the Ottoman Empire, in its old form, could ever have offered here.

KHILAFAT-HARTAL.

NOT TO BE PUT OFF.

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Mr. Tajuddin has sent the following to the press:—

The statement which appears in to-day's Anglo-Indian papers regarding the postponing of *hartal* on 19th March, is most mischievious and required prompt contradition. It says that there had been a private conference of Bombay leaders and they have decided to consider whether it was not desirable to defer taking any final action before they knew what the peace conference was doing in the matter. The statement further says that it is generally believed that this view of Bombay leaders will have the effect of putting off the *hartal* for the time being. It cannot be said that whether there had been a meeting of some leaders or not, but as far as the public is concerned there is no authentic information yet published. Moreover, it is not said who were such leaders whose decision in secret chambers will have the effect of putting off the hartal for the time being, unless full proceedings of the secret meeting and the credentials of so-called leaders attending it is published. The country is to abide by the decision of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference observing the second Khilafat day, 19th March, the arrangements for which are nearly complete. Prominent Hindu-Mussalman leaders have declared their support for the hartal on the fixed day. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abdulbari, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Maulana Hasrat Mohini, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq, and Mr Abulpasim and others are working hard to make the second Khilafat Day a unique success.

Now I come to the second part of the information contained in the statement referred to above. It is that the Raja of Mahmudabad has telegraphed to various prominent Moslem leaders throughout the country inviting them to meet at a conference in Bombay on the 17th instant and it is said that besides the said Raja, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq. Mr. Abud Qasim, Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Adul Kalam Azad and Mr Jinnah are expected to attend the proposed conference and they will probably take the advice of His Highness the Aga Khan on the matter. It cannot be said whether the re-entry of the Raja in Moslem politics is intended to do good or bad to the Moslem community, but it is noteworthy that this is the first time the Raja of Mohmudabad has never uttered a single word on the Khilafat question. He was always absent from Khilafat meetings and so much so that he was absent from the deputation which waited upon his Excellency the Viceroy who has thought it fit to help the Mussalmans with his sane and sober advice for reasons best known to him only. But the Mussalmans have a right to ask for a word of explanation from the Raja Sahib about his past silence and his views on the present Khilafat situation and then only they can be expected to follow him. As for the proposed conference which is said to be convened by him, he is wrong when he expects that the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq and Mr. Abul Qasim and Maulana Azadare will attend it. It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq had wired saying that the conference should be held not on the 17th but on the 10th instant and in a more central place like Allahabad, Delhi or Lucknow instead of Bombay.

HARTAL TO BE OBSERVED.

Maulana Abul Kelan Azad has cancelled his tour programme and is busy working for the hartal on the 19th instant and is not to attend it. Whether the Conference proposed by the Raja Sahib could be held or not, it is certain that it has nothing to do with the Khilafat Day which will be observed on the 19th with complete hartal all over India. It was decided by a most representative gathering of the Khilafat Committees of Bengal attended and supported by Maulana Shaukat Ali, The General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committees of India, Bombay Maulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow, Doctor Kitchlew of Amritsar and prominent leaders of Bengal.

Wherever Meetings have been held to welcome him resolutions have been passed to observe 19th as the Second Khilafat Day. Prominent India leaders are supporting the movement. There is absolutely no truth that Maulana Abulkalam Azad and the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haq and others from Bengal are going to attend the Raja Sahib's Conference at Bombay. My committee has no information about the said conference. Merely holding a conference of leaders will have no effect on this resolution.

Mahomed Akram Khan, General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee has issued the following to-day:—

As the General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee wish to inform the public that there is no truth in the statement published in to-day's Anglo-Indian papers that the *hartal* of the 19th March is to be postponed for some future date, the Sub-Committee which is in charge of organising the Second Khilafat Day, has received no communication on the subject. Maulana Shaukat Ali, General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay. is touring in mofussil and wherever

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Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange B Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFH Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta B
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine B
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 3R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Super R, RR, B
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diamamine Fast Yellow M
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B, 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet R
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, RR, 2RR
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

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Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

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Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

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Spirit Red

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INFLUENZA IN MOFUSSIL.

MEDICAL HELP BEGUN.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee writes:—Having come to know of the out-break of influenza in the mofussil, medicines are being sent out. Applications for such medical help should be forwarded to:—

(1) L. R. Tairsee,
70, Apollo Street, Fort.
(2) The Swadeshi Sabha,
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CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition on Saturday evening was as well patronised as on the other evenings, if anything the crush was more, and some times unbearable. The side-shows were very well patronised. The Casino has a popular place, and the rush to try one's luck here reminded one of the race course. The stakes were small, and money was pouring in to swell the Children's Welfare Fund. The Cinema, etc., were as popular as ever. The K. O. S. B. Band and Pipe Band were also much appreciated.

AN AID TO WELFARE FUND.

In the Educational Section of the Exhibition, the stall of Messrs. K. K. Joshi and Brothers, consisting the various materials based on the latest Kindergarten and Direct Methods of Teaching, for which they have received many medals and certificates, was sold to Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar Bhimpi, a well-known Bhatia Gentleman, for Rs. 101 which sum will be handed over to Prof. Sisson, the head of that department for the Children's Welfare Fund. Mr. Kanji Kalidas Joshi, deserves to be congratulated for his happy idea which may induce, other stall-keepers to follow suit and thus to uphold and help the cause of the children of Bombay.

CABLE ITEMS.

It is estimated that the quarter loaf will will rise at least three half-pence in price and cost a shilling in consequence of the raising of the price of flour.

The Supreme Council has assigned Bessaradia to Rumania

General Sir William Robertson has relinquished the command of the British Rhine Army and is succeeded by Lieut-General Sir Thomas Napier-Morland.

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BOMBAY RACING SEASON

13TH EXTRA MEETING.

LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The curtain was rung yesterday over the Bombay racing season when the 13th extra meeting was held. The attendance as expected was worthy of the last day, when Bombay and his wife were present to pay a last homage to Dame Fortune. The sport was interesting and the weather pleasant. The enthusiasts had not the better of the exchange as a number of unexpected candidates won, upsetting the calculations of students of forms, astrologers and tipsters in general. Number thirteen all round is to be blamed for this.

There were nine events on the card, three of which were the divisions of the Tardeo Plate for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Large fields, as usual, turned out in each of these races. The 3rd Division which was the first race was won by Red Flower, the second division which was the second race, Ajmere, a *quondam* first class of horse, full of age, but devoid of dignity in his decline to score a victory against such inferior companions. It cannot be said that the Indian sportsman is not without patience. For years now, the owner of Ajmere has patiently spent corn money over this animal, and year after year, this animal has figured regularly on the cards till at last he has won a prize of Rs. 1000, and paid a dividend of Rs. 580 Let us hope that he has at last earned well merited pension. The consistent Anxious this time smartly ridden by Oomarkhan, won the 1st Division of this Plate from Ornate who is developping into a reliable pony.

The Good-bye Plate of 1½ miles for Horses in the 3rd Division provided a field of issue in which Flotelle, Millmount and Grieg were the best fancied candidates. Grieg ridden by Morris won convincingly from Yuan Great things were expected from Millmount but he never flattered his supporters and failed to secure a place. It must be stated that he was badly left.

Eight starters ran in the Fermoy Plate, mile, for Horses in the 2nd Division. On account of the low weight he carried, Footman despite his past failures, was well supported; he was never in the race and has now perhaps succeeded in convincing his connections that he was never a success in this country. Dori won this race, a suitable recompense for his consistency in Calcutta and in Bombay. If there is an animal that now deserves a well earned rest it is Dori. I hope he will get it.

Students of form were quite mystified when Belle Syme belied all their calculations in the Consolation Plate. In this race Belle Syme carried 8-2 and was therefore considered a certainty, considering that she won the Vellard Plate pulling up when she actually carried 8-8 in almost identical company over the same distance. Yesterday she failed secure a place and so did Billy Bawn the hope of not a few. Crushed Glass, who it appeared, was not well thought of by his stable, won from Verge. Verge has now proved that he can no longer carry a heavy weight. The handicapper never spared him throughout the season.

The important event known as the Second Dealers' Plate for newly landed Arabs was the seventh event on the programme. The distance, as usual, was a mile. There was not a single scratching in the large field twenty-three on the card. As the Melto Plate of 6 furlongs establishes the claims the best sprinters among the newly landed the Second Dealers decides the claim of th best stayer. In both these events th favourites won as expected. Karikata yesterday justified the claims of his owner that he is the best stayer among this season' newly landed. Verahan and Andolis placed. It is possible that by the time the Poon season comes Andolis may dispute the claim of Karikata quite successfully.

The most uninteresting event of the day wa the Maiden Plate for Maiden Horses. A term race for Horses without specification of class As Vallance was the only second divisio horse in a poor field of third division horses his victory, which was naturally a hollow one, was a foregone conclusion. Cynics were heard to say why was the race run at all.

Quite a large field ran in the Final Plate, the last event of the day. As the favourites went down badly in the third race the public did not feel very happy at the end of the season. Eastern Star won the race from Balloon who has struck form just at the last moment.

Northmore and Rose were the most successful riders of the day.

In the retrospect that will appear nex Sunday the salient features of this season' racing will be dealt with fully. Northmor and Barnett are leaving for Eng'and shortl with Ruiz. J. Malone is looking after P Firth's string.

THE TARDEO PLATE. (Division III.).—7 furlongs, 65 yds.
Mr. Felice's RED FLOWER, 7-11, Northmore 1
Mr. M. Ebrahim's MY ROYAL, 8-6 cd. 8-7, Trahan .....
Mr. Hesan's KARAM 7-13, Morris .....
Mr. Holme's BRINDISI. 8-3, Rose .....
Did not run:—Arabistan; Walihad; Cyclone; Shanavaz; Khorshed.
The Race:—Red Flower, Dublin, My Royal and Karam were out early running practically together with the rest of the field spread out, Dublin relinquished the battle before they turned into the straight. Red Flower maintained his lead and despite the challenge of My Royal and Karam, he won easily by 2 lengths, ½ length, 2 lengths.
Favourite:—My Royal.
Time:—1 min. 41 2-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82; places Rs. 21/8 Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 35.
Trainer:—Rashid Dakeel.

THE TARDEO PLATE. (Division II.).—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yds.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's AJMER, 8-7, Mujeed. 1
Mr. Lantin's LAST DAY, 8-7, Rose 2
Mr. Hesan's GAY PETER, 8-3, Morris. 3
Mr. R. S. Captain's RAINBOW, 8-10, Harrison 4
Did not run:—Khazna; Sannayet; White Rose, Babil.
The Race:—Black Pasha overshadowed his field immediately they were sent away, leading by 4 lengths, next in order were, Gay Peter, Huntsman, Torpedo and Last Day. At the 2nd furlong Torpedo and Huntsman retired, Black Pasha then entered the straight in front of Ajmer, Last Day, and Gay Peter. Ajmer challenged the leader and passing him easily he won by 4½ lengths, Last Day, Gay Peter and Rainbow in turn also passed Black Pasha before reaching the post.
Favourites:—Huntsman, Last Day.
Time:—1 min. 42 2-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 580/8; places Rs. 11/8. Rs. 19 and Rs. 64.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 204; places Rs. 38, Rs. 8/8 and Rs. 28.
Trainer:—Faraj bin Sanad.
THE TARDEO PLATE. (Division I.).—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yds.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's ANXIOUS, 7-11, Oomerkhan 1
Mr. G. Jafferjee's ORNATE, 7-13, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. J. K. Irani's CHRYSANTHEMUM, 8-7, Rose 3
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's BOWERY, 8-3, Morris 4
Did not run:—Honey; Shatra; Escort.
The Race:—Chrysanthemum sprang out of the barrier at a tremendous pace soon, leading his field by half a dozen length. He was followed by Ornate, Anxious, Harrington. Chrysanthemum was collared near the 2nd stand by Ornate and Anxious, the last named overpowered Ornate, near the post. Won by 1 length, ¼ neck, ½ length.
Favourite:—Anxious.
Time:—1 min. 42 3-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; places Rs. 18, Rs. 37 and Rs. 68.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23; places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 34.
Trainer:—J. B. Bharucha.
THE GOOD BYE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. Frank's GRIEG, 8-11, Morris 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' YUAN, 9-1, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Leonard's GANTRY, 6-8 cd. 6-9, Japeth 3
Mr. Noble's CHECKMATE, 8-2, Northmore 4
Did not run:—Nerissa; Japanese Pine, Saunterer.
The Race:—Millmount was left standing at the gate, Yuan and Gantry getting away earliest, from Checkmate and Flotelle, Grieg was second last. When they came to the 2 furlongs. Grieg improved and was fourth. Yuan and Gantry entered the straight abreast. Grieg challenged the leaders in front of the stands and won comfortably by 2½ lengths, neck, ½ lengths.
Favourite:—Grieg.
Time:—2 mins. 13 1/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 38/8; places Rs. 16/8 Rs. 28 and Rs. 32/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14; places Rs. 7, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14/8.
Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh (Jr.).
THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. J. P. J. Walen's DORI, 9-3, Rose ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H., 8-0, Northmore 2
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 9-1, Harrison. 3
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ANTHRACITE, 8-12, J. R. Flynn 4
The Race:—Penny Pie, strode in front of Anthracite, Dori, and Gladiator, Anthracite and Gladiator fell back at the turn, Penny Pie was joined by Dori and Johnnie H. near home, Dori winning easily by 1½ length, 1½ length, 1 length.
Favourite:—Johnnie H.
Time:—1 min. 41 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43; places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 23 and Rs. 25/8
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18/8; places Rs. 8, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 11.
Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.
A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.
Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 7-0, Northmore 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE, 9-6, Barnett 2
Mr.M. Goculdass' CAMBERLEY, 9-7, Ruiz
Mr. M. Goculdass' FORWARD III., 9-0, Purtoosingh 4
Did not run:—Forfeit Lass, Vallance, Mimi.
The Race:—Forward III was first away followed by his stable companion Verge, and Crushed Glass, they ran in this order till near the commencement of the straight, when Comberley joined the leaders. Forward III dropped back near the stands when Verge, Crushed Glass and Camberley made for home, Crushed Glass cleverly ridden won on the post by a head. ½ length, 1½ length.
Favourite:—Camberley.
Time:—1min. 16 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 116; places Rs. 33, Rs. 23 and Rs. 36/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 47/8; places Rs. 13/8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 16.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.
THE SECOND DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr S. N. Mahomed's KARIKATA, 8-13, Northmore 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's VERSHAN, 8-9, Ruiz 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ANDOLIS. 8-13, Ahmed Ali 3
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's ARVIL, 8-3, White 4
Did not run:—Desert Flower.
The Race:—Dharawell was quickest in his strides his nearest attendants were Andolis and Karikata, Andolis secured command near the 3 furlongs he then lead his field coming into the straight far ahead of the rest. Opposite the stands Vershan and Karikata challenged, both passed the leader the former winning in a canter by 2½ lengths, ½ length, 2 lengths.
Favourite:—Karikata.
Time:—1 min. 53 1-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36; places Rs. 17, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 38.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14; places Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 18/8.
Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.
A MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.).
Messrs. Langley, Geddis and Crawford's VALLANCE, 9-0, Barnett 1
Mr. A. Hope's DONNA INEZ. 9-0, Rose 2
Mr. M. M. Isfani's ANOTHER NIGHT, 7-10, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. J. K. Ironi's ARLES, 7-0, Ruiz. 4
Did not run:—Checkmate, Troop Leader.
The Race:—Vallance was first out of the barrier, Donna Inez next, Vallance soon spread his field, winning pulling up by 6 lengths, from Donna Inez, Another Night and Arles disputed 3rd place, a head separating them.
Favourite:—Vallance.
Time:—1 min. 1 4-5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14; places Rs. 12, and Rs. 20/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 6/8; places Rs. 6 and Re. 12.
Trainer:—W. McAuliffe
THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yds.
Messrs. Diamond and Nanjee's EASTERN STAR, 7-4, Rose 1
Mr. Bennet's BALLOON, 6-8 cd. 6-11, J. J. Meekings 2
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 7-7, Mujeed 3
Mr. Lantin's BEADMAKER, 7-13, Buckley
Did not run:—Domineer, Bahadorjung.
The Race:—Balloon went to the front closely attended by Silver Streak and Eastern Star, they ran in this order till the turn where Silver Streak fell away, Eastern Star collared Balloon and went away to win by 1½ length, 1 length, 1½ length. Black Ivory came with a rush to place third.
Favourite:—Silver Streak.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 149/8; places Rs. 52, Rs. 67 and Rs. 111/8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 118; places Rs. 36; Rs. 24/8 and Rs. 43/8.
Trainer:—A. R. Dakeel.

MADRAS RACES.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 13.

The second meeting of Madras Races came to a close this evening. The card contained six events. Entries were poor. The Paddock Plate became a match between two horses of H. H. the Maharaj of Mysore, and the Cochin Plate which had nine entries in the card were scratched to four. In the Steward Plate and the Cochin Plate, outsiders came in upsetting all expectations.
Details:—
THE FAREWELL PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.
Raja of Venkatgiri's CYMBELINE 9-12, Shlemankhan 1
Mr. C. N. Sander's BLOSSOM 7-0, Sankar 2
G. Ramaswamy Naidu's SHEIK 7-0, Syed Mahboob 3
Betting: 4 to 1 on Cymbeline, 3 to 1 against Sheik and Blossom.
Won by short head. Time.—2min. 34 secs.
Tote paid Rs 14.
THE GUINDY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs
M. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's BERIN. TIEA 11-2, Baboo 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's LITTLE WONDER 7-0, Babajan 2
Mr. M. Ali Asker's GARIBALDI 9-7, Baker 3
Betting: 2 to 1 on Berinthea, 3 to 2 against Little Wonder II 7 to 2 against Garibaldi.
Won by three quarters lengths, 4 lengths between second and third.
Time.—1min. 20 3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 14 for w.n.
TALE STAND PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr. F. M. Draper's MITIGATION 9-10, Baker 1
H. H. Jivarajah of Mysore's LONGBOAT 11-0, Baboo 2
Mr. E. Cutting's SEEDTIME 7-5, Sanker 3
Also ran: Silk and Scarlet 8-9, Talekote 8-, Sheik 7-0.
Betting: 6 to 4 on Mitigation, 2 to 1 against Longboat, 4 to 1 against Silk and Scarlet and Talekote, 6 to 1 Seedtime and 7 to 1 Sheik.
Won by one and half lengths 4 lengths between 2nd and third.
Time. 1 min. 12 1-5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win.
The PADDOCK PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's COBBLE 9-10, Melsom 1
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's CUIDON 9-0, Babajan 2
Betting: 3 to 1 on Cobble, 2 to 1 against Cuidon.
The Race:—There was a match between Cobble and Cuidon, the favourite winning by 2½ lengths.
Time.—1min. 18 1/5 secs.
Tote Paid Rs. 14.
THE COCHEN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. V. Buchi Babu's GOOGLIE 8-0, Suleman Khan 1
Messrs. P. B. Thomas and Gamarsh's ST POL, 8-0, Seastream 2
Col J. Desaraj Urs' DERMAN 9-5, Melsom
Also ran: King Cole.
Betting: 8 to 4 on Derman, evens St. Pol, 6 to 1 against Georgie and King Cole.
Won by 1½ lengths 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time.—1min. 19 3-5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 159 for win.
THE STEWARDS CUP. Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs. A. R. Kesava Mudaliar and V. A. M Swamy's PESHWA, 9-8 Baboo ... 1
Mr. A. S. Sait's SILVER KING 9-9, Suleman Khan 2
Col. Desaraj Urs's FUSILIER 11-0, Melsom 3
Also Ran:—Mohsel 10-10, Subbiaca 10-13, Markhor 9-10, Commandment 9-1, Dinner Jacket 7-12, Tomboy 7-0.
Betting: 2 to 1 against Fusilier, 5 to 2 Markhor, 3 to 1 Peshwa, 4 to 1 Mohsel, 5 to 1 Subbiaca and Tomboy, 6 to 1 Silver King Commencement and Dinner Jacket.
Won by 1/2 2 lengths between 2nd and third.
Tote paid Rs. 114 for win.
Time.—1minute 24 15secs.

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REVERSE COUNCILS.

MR. HAILEY'S DEFENCE EXAMINED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At Council meeting on the 10th instant Mr. Hailey has been good enough to give a lengthy explanation of the Government side of the case for their Currency policy and for the Reverse Councils. I can congratulate him on the frankness he has shown in stating some of the issues, as upto now official and non-official apologists of the policy of the Government has simply tried to befog the main issues. It will not be possible in the space of the present letter to go into all the points made by the Finance Member, but I will to-day take up the two principal ones on which he has been good enough to make very important admissions.

First, there is the so-called profit on Exchange. I have repeatedly shown on previous occasions that this talk of profit was entirely misleading, and that it did not drop from the heavens, but really came out of the pockets of the producer of this country. Mr. Hailey now admits that the producer will lose 12½ crores of rupees. He of course tries to belittle the importance of this admission by talking of monopoly exports of India, and the produce not being the sufferer, but the foreign consumer. When next time Mr. Hailey is inclined to be frank, I will ask him to specifically mention these monopoly exports, show that they have all defied the rise in exchange and been able to attain the same general rise in prices as other commodities, because then alone can the handicap of exchange have been passed on to the foreign buyer. The only monopoly export that I know of is Jute, and I invite the finance member's attention to the fact that in 1913-14 Jute was round Rs. 80, and it is to-day still round 75 or less. In other words, in spite of all the grand talk of the rise in prices in India, the Jute cultivator, this great monopolist, is worse off to-day than he was in 1913-14. In fact, if the general level of prices is considered he is far worse off than in 1913-14 because Rs. 75 will only buy as much to-day as Rs. 40 bought in 1913-14. Three years ago, owing to prohibition of exports to various countries, this monopolist get only Rs. 30/35 for his Jute, and as it did not give sufficient income even for the barest living, let alone other necessities of life, and we then hear of Bengali women committing suicide owing to inability to get a rag to cover their nakedness with. If Government had any concern for the poorest part of their subjects, this cultivating class, they would now strain every nerve to increase the income of this class, and put them in a position to rehabilitate themselves before some other serious crisis in the Jute trade again jeopardises their position.

However, it is some satisfaction to me that this admission that the producer pays 12½ crores is made.

Government through Mr. Hailey defend it in a most curious way. We know how unfortunate was their defence of sales of Reverse Bills. It was to help war profiteers to remit their profits Home at rates that they had never dreamt of in their lives, rates that nobody had seen in far more than a generation. We have another most unfortunate defence, although I congratulate Mr. Hailey on the courage he has shown in openly making such a defence. It is that if the Government are not allowed to take these 12½ crores from the producer.

"We should either have to take larger contributions from the provinces, or we should have immediately to introduce fresh taxation to finance the many schemes of improvement which the reformed councils will desire to introduce."

The is straight enough. "Allow us to take it from the cultivator or give us fresh further revenues." I am afraid Mr. Hailey has not quite appreciated the significance of this argument. It amounts in simple language to this. If I have a salary of Rs. 100 and prices rise so that I am unable to meet my expenditure unless I get 150, and if my employer is so obdurate as to refuse to give me the Rs. 50 increase I am according to Mr. Hailey justified in emptying the pockets of the first helpless wight I come across. If the proprietors of this great concern (India) refuse to allow its servant (the Government) additional remuneration (revenues) this servant (the Government) thinks itself justified in putting its hand into the pockets of those of the proprietors (the people of this country) that are likely to show the least resistance, and accordingly they start out to empty the pockets of these poor people (the cultivating classes.)

I am afraid Mr. Hailey will strongly resent this simile, but I invite him to show me where it is wrong. I am obliged to picture the Government's action in its true nakedness, as otherwise it is impossible to convey to them the greatness of the wrong they are doing to the toiling millions of this country.

I shall now come to another phase of this enormity. If it was only the Government that was thus emptying the pockets of the cultivator, it would be bad enough, but when it actually suffers other people to do it too, the thing becomes what Mr. Bomanji would call "loot." Mr. Hailey ought to be aware that Home charges of £25 million are not the only items that have to be balanced off by our exports. There are the savings of the foreign community, the profits of the planting community, the railways, the various sterling companies the insurance companies, the steamer companies etc., etc., that have also to be so balanced off. I shall be glad if Mr. Hailey will get an estimate made of what these are at present, as it is only the Government that can have the most complete data on the subject. In the meantime, for the sake of argument, I will call it £10 million. Well, Mr. Hailey agrees that on £25 millions of the Home charges, the Government is getting 12½ crores of extra money out of the pockets of the producer. On the same basis, on the other services, railways steamers insurance etc., etc., the people who run them and remit these £10 million Home, they make an extra 5 crores out of the pockets of the same producer. What right has the Government to put these 5 crores into the pockets of these other people? Why do they do it? It is simply because they themselves have to use the machinery of the Gold Exchange system to empty the pockets of the producer without the poor man knowing what is being done, and they have perforce to allow other people to benefit by the same machinery.

In now put it straight to Mr. Hailey. Why not honestly come forward and take this additional 12½ crores in honest open taxation, and thus prevent the further 5 crores going into the pockets of these other people who have not the least right to them?

I would also draw the attention of the leaders of the people, and to our representatives in Council to what I say above, and I would ask them to see that the most voiceless of the millions of India are not allowed to be exploited as they now are.

As this letter is already long, I shall with your permission take up the other points in my next.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

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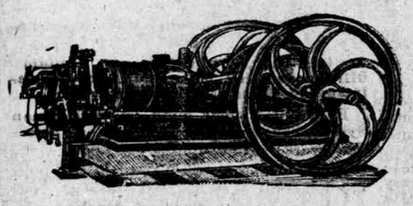

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JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

GENERAL MANAGER'S PROPOSALS.

(From a Correspondent,)
JAMSHEDPUR, March 10.

After the meeting of Monday where the Deputy Inspector-General, Mr. Swain, announced that such of the strikers as would not go back by Tuesday at 6 p.m. would not get the wages even for the 23 days of February during which they had worked, the position at Jamshedpur became very serious. The position was made worse still by the notice of Mr. Sawday, the town administrator on Tuesday to the effect that the company's grain stores would be closed from Tuesday and rice and other grains would be sold inside the works at the usual rates, but only to those who were working. The news reached Messrs. Haldar and Sen of the ominous signs of growing restlessness among the strikers who openly accused, the Government officials of improperly favouring the employer's agents against the strikers. Mr. Haldar by his letter brought these facts to the notice of the Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur and as a means of preserving order, suggested payment of the 23 days' wages to enable the strikers to leave Jamshedpur peace fully, and stated that unless some settlement was arrived at by 10 a.m. on Wednesday, his humble efforts to aid in the preservation of peace and order might become futile. Mr. Heycock, the Commissioner, with commendable promptness replied that if Mr. Haldar called a meeting of the strikers, he would make a statement on behalf of the General Manager.

DIRECTORS' DECISION.

At the meeting of the strikers held on Tuesday afternoon and attended by Messrs. Heycock, Swain and Scott for the General Manager and by Messrs. Haldar and Sen, a statement was made to the strikers on behalf of the General Manager. It was stated that the Directors had sanctioned making over, to every striker that wanted to leave Jamshedpur, railway tickets for himself and his dependents and paying to him the balance of his wage for the 23 days of February, It was also stated that rice and other grains would be sold at current rates at the company's grain stores outside the works to such strikers as would like to buy them, and that, if after six weeks upon examination of statistics, it was decided to increase wages, such increase would take effect f... the date on which a striker would resume work, and, further, that the time allowed to strikers to return to work was extended from Tuesday 6 a.m. The strikers appreciated the reasonable attitude of the General Manager, so far as the above statement, and were of opinion that it did not lower the General Manager's prestige but heightened it.

ALLEGED EVIL INFLUENCES.

I cannot verify the strikers' statement but it has been freely discussed among them that, but for certain evil influences, the General Manager would not have stood upon prestige to insist upon immediate resumption of work and upon six weeks for the collection of statictics, the most important of which can be got together in an hour. The strikers make it a grievance that their natural leader, the General Manager, is standing upon false prestige and allowing Mr. Scott to speak to the strikers instead of himself speaking to them. Unless a speedy settlement is arrived at, peace may at any hour fail to stand the stress of the critical situation, though a settlement appears to be easy of achievement.

The strikers say that the authorities should take into account the sacredness of their solemn collective vow and make resumption of work possible without which they consider it to be a shocking violation of their good vow.

The Labour Association already counts over four thousand members and enlistment is proceeding vigorously.

SUIT AGAINST LIEUT.-COL. GIDNEY.

With reference to the report at page 10 of our issue of the 11th inst. in connection with the suit filed by Dr. Navarra, M.D., against Lt.-Col. Gidney our attention has been drawn by the Solicitors of Lt.-Col. Gidney to the effect that the expression "professional misconduct," as used in our report would be capable of being construed as involving a charge of most serious character. The Solicitors further write to say that the allegation in the plaint filed in the suit and put at its highest is that the said Lt.-Col. Gidney attended a patient of the plaintiff and falsely and maliciously charged Dr. Navarra with ignorance and negligence in the performance of his professional duties etc. Under the circumstances we regret the use of the expression" professional misconduct."

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(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

POETRY OF VEDANT.

* "Great Ganga The Guru", by Kavita Kaumudi (Mrs. E. Arnold). Published by Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.

The philosophy of the Upanishads and the Gita is generally presented in didactic prose or verse. Its inherent poetry rises superior to the form in which it is clothed. Mrs. E. Arnold changes the form itself and in this beautiful book we have the teachings of the Indian sages in a truly poetic garb. A Hindu soul in search of the Real approaches the Ganges. The Himalayas "break the silence and speak a promise; and the soul, exhilarated by the voice of the Eternal Mountains, makes a bold aim to reach God." It bursts forth in songs of love of the Divine, but the Stream warns it that liberation is not attained through mere sentiment, and discipline and austerity, knowledge and fearlessness, and the consummation of the pyre —the burning up of the impure—are all required for the attainment of That. Mrs. Arnold lived for nearly two years in the solitudes of the Upper Ganges and the Himalayas and received that inspiration without which poetry loses half its power. An appreciative Pandit conferred upon her the title of Kavita Kaumudi, Moonlight of Poetry, and she was encouraged to publish the work by Thakur Dwwijendranath, brother of Sir Rabindranath Taoore.

It is difficult to pick out flowers from this bouquet, but the reviewer must attempt the task. As specimens of the soul's outpourings of love, one may quote the stanzas which begin with—

How can I ever feel alone
When God is everywhere?
My eyes I shut and Him I see—
He's in the trees, He's everywhere!
The God who is my Love!

Or the hymn which begins—

Where'er I go I find but Thee,
In mountain heights and depth of sea—
In rocks and beach and forests dark.
In smiling vales where soars the lark!

The Ganges advises the soul to withdraw itself from the clatter of tongues and ideas to some old tree which has knowledge and feeling, but "unlike thee, no mouth by which to bleat it out unasked and thereby lose it." Again the Soul sings of love, and once more the Stream says: "Sit, O Brother, facing Him, join thy hands in token of thy weakness and they complete helplessness. Cherish thy being in the Sacred Glow that will encompass thy passive sitting. Move not, breathe softly! Be happy in thy utter nothingness. Seek not to speak, nor to think! But only let the Fire burn thee in Its glow!" In the course of these preparatory lessons reference is made to the doctrine of rebirths. Thus the Seeker sings—

Aye, many times hast made me be,
Then die and rest again in Thee.

The Ganges remembers the Rishis when she says that "the life-giving Vak (speech) is the blood; the Rishis are the conveying arteries. Whilst *you* of the outermost edge are the little veins pulsing the other forms of matter with resultant Love."

Mrs. Arnold is not a translator, nor even a compiler, As a poet she creates, and her creative genius appears at its best in the picture-lessons by means of which the Ganges shows the various aspects of the Real. In her "Spokes of the Axle" the pomegranate taunts the rose with being "naught but a pink-dyed ball", and the rose accuses the poppy of being the "cause of a nation's fall." The lily intervenes and reminds them that "for each in the world there's work." In another little poem Evil chases Good pelting her with stones. The Devas would have torn the pursuer to tatters, but Good did not resent the treatment and quietly retreated to the Sea, near the Sun that was red, "as model to sages in forests deep dwelling"—

So Evil strayed dumb-founded—
In the maze zigzag ways!

The idea of a Seeker giving himself up to the Sun for immolation is rather new. In the Upanishads a prayer is addressed to the Sun to open the golden lid and show the indwelling Spirit. The following sentiment, which is illustrated by a picture, is not very common—

So with my arms outstretched I welcome thee!
Thou'lt spare me not—but burn and make me pure,
That so I may His cleanest vessel be,
And one from which the self is burnt—
Oh Jeth in Bharatvarsh!

The get-up of the book is excellent and the decorations by Mrs. E. G. Coyle are in keeping with the Indian setting of the contents.

LENIN'S NEW BOOK.

The State and Revolution by V. I. Ulianov (N. Lenin), (Published by the British Socialist Party and The Socialist Labour Press. Price 1s. 6d.)

This little book though written about the end of 1917, was published only three months ago. It is written with the object of showing that Karl Marx and Engels have been absolutely misrepresented and misinterpreted by Socialist chauvinists, Social Democrats, and such other pious humbugs who masquerade as true Socialists in the world. With sound scholarship and a clear head, the author, who is the most prominent man in Russia or perhaps in the whole world to-day, shows how Marx and Engels viewed the past and future of human society.

The State, Marx thought, is the instrument of class antagonisms and class domination. It is the means by which capitalists have imposed their will upon the majority. Whether a State is monarchical or democratic in form, it has always been the symbol of the minority dominating the majority up till now. In Ancient History, it was the embodiment of the will of the slave-owners; in the Middle Ages, it represented the feudal nobility. During the last two centuries, it has existed for the good of the Capitalist class. But when it will express the will of *all people* in a country and not merely that of the minority or the majority, it will become perfect, and consequently wither away. This means, that there will be no further need of a State, for, Society will cease to be political then. It is a return to *primitive* democracy which is the goal of human Society, after the destruction of the so-called democracy of modern times with its representative institutions and universal suffrage, —which are, after all, nothing but the intentions of Capitalists to make the proletariat play in their hands. Engels describes in the following words why and when the State will disappear:—

'With the disappearance of classes, the State, too, will inevitably disappear. When organizing production anew on the basis of a free and equal association of the producers, Society will banish the whole State-machine to a place which will then be the most proper one for it—to the museum of antiquities side by side with the spinning wheel and the bronze axe.'

Lenin contends that it is quite wrong to say, as Opportunists do, that Marx did not believe in revolution. There are stages, the great German thought, when evolution alone pushes forward Society but there are also stages when revolution is absolutely necessary to help evolution. For example the transition from the Capitalists State to the people's State is not possible without a true popular State. This State is necessary at that stage, in order to keep down the bourgeois Capitalists. It must, however, end itself soon. The Paris Commune of 1871 was the only State which aimed at making the masses the governors of their country. The work of this Commune was continued, Lenin says, by the Russian Revolutions of 1905 and 1917.

In the final stage of primitive democracy, all people will be paid alike, whether they work with their hands or brains; whether they work two hours or ten hours per day. All people will also work for the administration of their country, and not only a privileged few, as at present. The Legislature will not be a separate body from the Executive, for, men will not then merely talk as they do now in Parliaments, Chambers of Deputies, etc.,—but work. It might also be mentioned here, that both Marx and Engels were in favour of having a Centralized and not a Federated republic, in order to unify the nation as well as to give the utmost liberty to the citizens.

On reading the book, we, Orientals, feel that these Russian Bolsheviks are unconciously longing for a form of life, which resembles in several respects the life which our ancestors led in Ancient India. There was the village-government with its non-political rule. Respect was paid to men in the village for their wisdom, and not because they were Government officers. The Bania, in spite of his capital, was never the all-important man of the village. The Central Government was also there, which did the work of unifying the different parts of the kingdom. Does not this prove that the course of history is circular and does not run in a straight line? Is not civilization a means of creating institutions which prevent man's direct advance to his goal?

Lenin does not sympathize with Anarcho-Syndicalism (which he styles 'the twin brother of Opportunism') in the least, although some of his doctrines are nearer to it, than to what the world was accustomed to call 'Socialism' in the pre-war days. But it mus be said, with regret, that he has not attempted to make one point clear in this book,—a point, which is at once the test and the flower of all civilization. And that point is—whether in the non-political, primitive democracy of his, creative genius will find much scope for work. Does the author imagine that the soul of a great poet or artist will flower with pride and passion, if watered with the same kind of appreciation as the ordinary labourer gets? There may be plenty of schools, colleges, libraries, and museums in the Bolshevik State. But they are hardly ever the producers of genius. A different atmosphere and a different appreciation from the individual and the State are wanted, if the man of genius is to be made to give full and perfect expression to his radiant and essentially individualistic message. It must also be remembered in this connection, that the folk literature is not the only type of literature in the world, least of all in those days of intellectual complexity and recherche emotions.

V. B. M.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Kat Prisoner by. H. C. W. Bishop; John Lane, The Bodley, Head, London.

Monograph on Mirabai. By S. S. Mehta. Price Rs. 1-8.

"THE INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY."

Only a few years ago, His Highness the Gaekwad, organised an exhibition of journalism, where were displayed the periodicals published from different parts of the world. By pictures and otherwise the people were explained the ways the papers were conducted in England, America and other foreign lands.

His Highness is also known to have sponsored a few periodicals the latest being the "Indian Journal of Sociology." The journal is a quarterly, edited by Prof. Alban G. Widgery.

There are several instructive articles in the first issue. The Dewan, in his foreword, points out the need for a proper study of social statastics and Social dynamics in order that reconstruction ahead may be well accomplished. "With our problems of reconstruction ushuring this era of peace we want a full and intimate knowledge of social conditions and ethnological traits of every nation for better mutual understanding. The infant League of Nations cannot prosper in an atmosphere of hate and ill-will. The communal franchise and the non-Brahmins' vote all require to be boiled down in the new melting pot, if the edifice of Reforms in India is to stand the ravages of time. No amount of camouflage can succeed in disguising the same old bias under the new war cries. All the threadbare cants and fossilised facts of party labels and caste flags have to be boiled down with the.

Adder's Fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing,

in the cauldron of knowledge and good among nations if the Great War has not be fought in vain." "The Sins of the Bureaucrats' is the title of a satirical article in which the Editor deals with Social progress and departmental coordination. The human needs of Labour have been editorially tackled, and "Social Welfare and the Advertisement of Quack Medicines" is another thoughtful article.

NOVELS.

UPTON SINCLAIR: Jimmy Higgins.

Readers of this author's celebrated "Jungle" will find the same piercing realism, presented with the same balance, reserve and humanity as in the earlier story. The theme of this fresh story is the history of the attitude of American Labour towards the Great War. Jimmy Higgins is the typical American "hand", born in and bred up on class hatred with the large credulities of "International Socialism" as his only work-day religion. Large hearted, with unbounded devotion for the cause, and humble in mind, we find Jimmy slow to move and so the author is able to give all the backward and forward swayings of the American mind until at last the President's consummate steering the United States, as we know, joined the Allies. The *ahimsa* tenet of the "international" creed was, however, a matter of deep-rooted conviction to Jimmy, and although he too enlists at length, it is only as a mechanic. But when he reaches the soil of France, the maelstrom at the front sucks him in and Fate marches swiftly and unexorably on to a tragedy too deep for words. No method but that of realism with its naked purity and manly reserve can make such an overwhelming disaster bearable even in art. The only light touches in the book, are furnished by Jimmy's domestic life and experiences, and his ridiculously pugnacious republicanism in the hospital in an English port, to which he had been carried, when his transport was torpedoed by a German U-Boat near the English Channel. Jimmy is always a slow beggar, he is often in two minds, and yet the author secures for him our sympathy throughout, and he dies a hero and a martyr to his cause at the end. One remark it is impossible to refrain from. The intolerant tyranny of King Demos is a matter of course and yet it gives one a shock to find that even a writer of Mr. Sinclair's assured rank is obliged to burn incense at the national shrine of bottomless vanity. The description of how the very last drive of the German army is brought to a dead stop is spoiled altogether by the absurdly high estimate here given of America's share in the achievement. When even a Sinclair is thus constrained to bow the knee, what chance can there be for free literature or pure art in an atmosphere of pure democracy.

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ory is quite disappointing.
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conventional. Of the three
characters he sets out to draw, David alone is even partially alive.

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It would appear that there was magic used in the making of the picture. The opening scene of the city of Bagdad, where evening is falling, is a thing of beauty in itself. Men are praying and salaaming with their faces toward Mecca. In the palace, a gorgeous structure the Sultan and his beautiful little daughter, the princess, are praying, too.

Another wonderful scene among the many that are shown in the picture is that of the desert—a seemingly unending stretch of sand. Then, too, the sand storm! The effect obtained in this is so real that the viewer unconsciously asks—

"How in the world are such things done?"

The acting of Francis Carpenter and Virginia Lee Corbin is beyond even their work in "Jack and the Beanstalk," which is saying mueh. Those lovable little children would draw the heart out of a stone, and they are destined to have millions of friends because of their marked ability as shown in these Fox Kiddies pictures.

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AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

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All of us dreams of better thing—all of us wish to rub the Lamp, like Aladdin, and have our palaces of comfort and riches. We all—young and old—delight in dreams.

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AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP

Greatest Picture of its Kind ever Put on the Screen

Seeing this photofantasy will be like rubbing the Lamp—It will bring startles and thrills—It will make you sit up in astonishment and ask: "How do they do it? What a wonderful picture!"

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There are some elements of intense realism in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lam," but the mystic element of the East is always discernible. The lamp that has its magical powers to give to the one who rubs it his wish is dominant throughout the story. It is a play of magic and a genie takes the place of the fairy of our Western land.

This genie is something new in moving pictures. He has something of the element of the giant of "Jack and theBeanstalk" in that he represents the things that all children conjure up in their minds.

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A Comedy and Scenic Film in the Programme.

Besides those wonderful Fox Kiddies, the scenic effects and the magic of the camera tend to heighten doublefold the gripping interest in the screen story. Palaces arise out of the desert the genie appears from nowhere; precious stones and costly jewels are turned into fishes in the twinkle of an eye; Aladdin, standing in the doorway of his father's shop in Bagdad, is shorn of his fine clothes and wrapped in his old ones without the eye being able to detect how it is done.

Here's for you yet another Fox Super-Production costing again absolutely $ **10,00,000.**

Alladdin and the Wonderful Lamp is unquestionably the greatest work of its kind that has ever been put upon the screen. Its appeal is sure to be to persons of eve y age. Children play the leading roles but their work could not be greater if they had twenty years added to their experience. The public has learned to look for the subtle element of charm and has found it in these Fox Kiddies Features and Aladdin has it in a greater degree than any that has gone before.

In the story the love motive and the heroic element are carried on by the two now famous children, Francis Carpenter and Virginia Lee Corbin, and those who support them. The heroine is a princess, the daughter of a grown-up father, and the boy, Aladdin, is the son of a tailor of ordinary grown-up proportions, but the children seek a betrothal that is certainly the development of their minds and heart's warrants.

ALADDIN

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

At the Globe Theatre—New York City this Mighty Million Dollar Picture attracted thousands—matinee after matinee, and night after night. William Fox lavished ALL his resources on **ALLADDIN!**

The results are really beyond the greatest expectations. The directors have turned out a thriller of this children's story that will please persons of all ages.

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